

भारत का राजपत्र **The Gazette of India**

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 31] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अगस्त 5, 1967/श्रावण 14, 1889
 No. 31] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1967/SRAVANA 14, 1889

इस भाग में सिम्मा पृष्ठ सख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 17 जुलाई 1967 तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 17th July 1967 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
346	S.O. 2288, dated 5th July, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Direction that the prescribed fee shall be deposited, in cash, at any Government Treasury or office of the State Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India, transacting the business of the Central Government, for credit to the Central Government under a separate head "XXXII—Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisation" in regard to the procedure for payment of application fees for export licences.
347	S.O. 2289, dated 5th July, 1967.	Ministry of Finance	Allocating the Bonds and Debentures to the reorganised Punjab Financial Corporation, the Haryana Financial Corporation, the Delhi Financial Corporation and the Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation.
348	S.O. 2290, dated 7th July, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
349	S.O. 2291, dated 7th July, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	List of contesting candidates.
350	S.O. 2292, dated 7th July, 1967.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films as specified therein.
	S.O. 2293, dated 7th July, 1967.	Do.	Addendum to S.O. No. 1954, dated 31st May, 1967.
351	S.O. 2294, dated 7th July, 1967.	Ministry of Finance	Delegation of powers under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to the Superintendents of Central Excise by Shri Jasjit Singh, the Administrator.
	S.O. 2295, dated 7th July, 1967.	Do.	Delegation of powers under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to the Assistant Collectors of Central Excise by Shri Jasjit Singh, the Administrator.
	S.O. 2296, dated 7th July, 1967.	Do.	Amendments in the notification S.O. No. 3694, dated 1st December, 1966.
352	S.O. 2297, dated 10th July, 1967.	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	Extending the period of the management of the undertaking the India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta for a further period of three months from the 11th July, 1967.
353	S.O. 2372, dated 11th July, 1967.	Do.	Fixation of the sale price of the type of a Tractor mentioned in the schedules therein.
354	S.O. 2373, dated 11th July, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of a Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee
355	S.O. 2374, dated 12th July, 1967.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Application of certain provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3), sub-section (4) and sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.
	S.O. 2375, dated 12th July, 1967.	Do.	Appointment of a Commission of Inquiry consisting of a single member, Shri S. Dulat, a retired judge of the Punjab High Court and a member of the Law Commission.
356	S.O. 2376, dated 12th July, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
357	S.O. 2377, dated 12th July, 1967.	Do.	Extending the period of the management of the industrial undertaking, the Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd., Indore upto 31st July, 1967.
358	S.O. 2378, dated 13th July, 1967.	Election Commission, India.	Amendment in notification No. 508/UP/67, dated 11th January, 1967.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
359	S.O. 2379, dated 13th July, 1967.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the film as specified therein.
360	S.O. 2380, dated 13th July, 1967.	Ministry of Law	Election to the House of the People Baramula Parliamentary Constituency.
361	S.O. 2381, dated 14th July, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendments to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962
362	S.O. 2382, dated 15th July, 1967.	Ministry of Finance	The Income-tax (Determination of Export Profits) Rules, 1967.
363	S.O. 2383, dated 15th July, 1967.	Ministry of Law	Bye-election to fill casual vacancy in the Council of States of Uttar Pradesh.
364	S.O. 2384, dated 17th July, 1967.	Ministry of Commerce.	Quality Control and inspection on the preshipment of footwear.
	S.O. 2385, dated 17th July, 1967.	Do.	The Export of Footwear (Inspection) Rules, 1967.
365	S.O. 2386, dated 17th July, 1967.	Do.	Further amendments to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
366	S.O. 2387, dated 17th July, 1967.	Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.	Appointment of a body of persons to make a complete investigation into the closure of M/s. Diwan Sugar and General Mills Private Limited, Sakhotitanda, District Meerut.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियाँ प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2565.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby

cancels its notification No. 434/MT/66(11), dated the 9th February, 1967, as amended from time to time.

[No. 434/MT/66(15).]

By Order,

K. S. RAJAGOPALAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 28th July 1967

S.O. 2566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules to amend the “Tripura Employees (Revision of Pay and Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1967”, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the “Tripura Employees (Revision of Pay and Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1967”.

2. Rule I(ii) of the Tripura Employees (Revision of Pay and Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1967, shall be substituted as under:—

“These shall be deemed to have come into effect from the 1st April, 1961.”

[No. F. 2/17/67-HMT.]

V. P. MALHOTRA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 21st July 1967

S.O. 2567.—In pursuance of clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution of India and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Delegation of Financial Powers (Amendment) Rules, 1967.

2. In the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 1958.—

(a) in the Table below sub-rule (3) of rule 9, after the entries relating to ‘Dadra and Nagar Haveli’, in columns 1 and 2 thereof, the following entries shall respectively be inserted in those columns and be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of November, 1966, namely:—

“	1	2
	Chandigarh	Punjab”;

(b) for clauses (i) and (ii) of second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 11, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) in the case of expenditure under the Major Heads-134-Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs, A-Capital Outlay on New Assets, B-Renewals and Replacements of Wasting Assets debitable to Renewals Reserve Fund, 115-Capital Outlay on Overseas Communications Service and 112-Capital Outlay on Aviation by the Departments of Communications and Aviation and Tourism, respectively;

(ii) in the case of expenditure under the Major Heads-50-Public Works-Block Grant for transfer to Central Road Fund, Contribution to the Central Road Fund (Special Reserve), 103-Capital Outlay on Public Works—Original Works—Communications—Construction of

National Highways/Construction of other Roads and 126-Capital Outlay on Grants for Development A—Grants to State Governments—Grants for Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance, by the Department of Transport and Shipping; and”

(c) in rule 13, after the words “public service”, the following words shall be inserted and be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 24th day of June, 1966, namely:—

“and subject to the purchasing powers delegated from time to time to the Central Government Indenting Departments for making purchases directly and not through the Central Purchase Organisation”.

(d) in Schedule I.—

(i) under the heading “P. Ministry of Industry and Supply (Department of Supply and Technical Development)”, after item 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted and be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 18th day of November, 1966, namely,—

“4. Director, National Test House, Calcutta.”

(ii) under the heading “A.D. Union Territories”

(1) under the sub-heading “(c) Goa, Daman and Diu” after item 7 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted and be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 25th day of February, 1967, namely:—

“8. Secretary to the Ltd. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu.”;

(2) after the sub-heading “(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration” and the entries thereunder the following sub-heading and the entries shall be inserted and be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 12th day of December, 1966, namely:—

“(e) Chandigarh Administration.

1. Chief Engineer, Capital Project, Chandigarh.
2. Director, Post-Graduate Institute, Chandigarh.
3. Principal, Punjab Engineering College.”

(e) in Schedule II, under the sub-heading ‘Administrators’, for item (i) and the entries relating thereto in the first column, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) Administrators of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, and Chandigarh”;

(f) in Schedule III, under the sub-heading ‘Administrators’, for items (i) and (ii) and the entries relating thereto in the first column, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) Administrators of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Chandigarh.

(ii) Administrator, Pondicherry.”;

(g) in the Annexure to Schedule V.—

(i) against item 15(i) for paragraph (2) of paragraph (3) (excluding the note thereto), appearing in column 4 the following paragraph shall be substituted, and be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st January, 1967, namely:—

“(2) When service stamps are not accepted in payment of telegrams despatched on public service, cash payment should be made by availing of the ‘Credit Account System’ according to which the telegrams may be booked without pre-payment of telegraph charges and the accounts settled as and when the bills are presented by the Posts and Telegraph Offices and drawn through contingents bills. If for any reason, the ‘Credit Account System’ cannot be availed of, the expenditure should be incurred out of permanent advance.”

(ii) against item 23(b) in column 4.—

(a) in paragraph 3(3)(A), for the words “Lieutenant Governors of Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu; Chief Commissioners of Delhi, Manipur and Tripura”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Administrators of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Chandigarh”;

(b) in paragraph (3)(B), for the words “Chief Commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”, the words “Administrator of Andaman and Nicobar Islands”, shall be substituted;

(h) in Schedule VI, under the sub-heading ‘Administrators’, for item (i) and the entries relating thereto in the first column, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) Administrators of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, and Chandigarh”;

(i) in Schedule VII, in the second column under the sub-heading ‘Administrators’ appearing against the entry in the first column ‘Irrecoverable losses of stores or of public money’ for item (i) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) Administrators of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, and Chandigarh”.

[No. F. 1(59)-E.II(A)/66.]

B. N. CHADHA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967

S.O. 2568.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Kottapadi Bank (Private) Ltd., Kottapadi, in respect of the properties held by it in the undernoted localities, till the 15th March, 1968.

1. Pookode Amsam.
2. Iringapuram Amsam.
3. Manathala Amsam.
4. Perakom Amsam.
5. Vedakkakad Amsam.
6. Valapad Amsam.

[No. F. 15(14)-BC/67.]

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967

S.O. 2569.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 21st July 1967.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	22,82,22,000
		Rupee Coin	2,70,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,41,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	131,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted —	
		(a) Internal
		(b) External
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	247,70,74,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	25,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	12,92,96,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	30,00,00,000	Investments**	346,91,26,000
		Loans and Advances to —	
		(i) Central Government
		(ii) State Governments &c	43,10,89,000

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Deposits :—		Loans and advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	80,40,000
(f) Central Government	114,72,73,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡	131,08,72,000
(#) State Governments	14,44,79,000	(iii) Others	263,63,000
(b) Banks		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	128,96,08,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	5,79,94,000	(i) State Governments	28,33,44,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	73,09,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	15,19,10,000
(iv) Other Banks	31,10,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	.
(c) Others	317,81,80,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,49,90,000
Bills Payable	25,49,94,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund:—	
Other Liabilities	30,89,26,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	8,65,18,000
Rupees	910,18,73,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	5,24,15,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	.
		Other Assets	37,20,03,000
		Rupees	910,18,73,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

*Excluding investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. NIL advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

†Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1967.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of July 1967.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	22,82,22,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
otes in circulation	3005,60,20,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		3028,42,42,000	(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	166,42,00,000	
			TOTAL		282,31,25,000
			Rupee Coin		71,19,58,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2674,91,59,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3028,42,42,000	TOTAL ASSETS		3028,42,42,000

Dated the 26th day of July 1967.

L. K. JHA,
Governor.

[No. F.3(3)-BC/67.]

V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

In the Statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on 23rd June, 1967, Banking Department, published in Gazette of India dated 15th July 1967 at Part II—Section 3(ii) on pages 2308-2309, the figure against the item "Rupee Coin" under Assets Side should read as '4,33,000' instead of '4,33,00'.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 5th July 1967*

S.O. 2570.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Sri Narasimhaswami Devasthanam Temple Namakkal, Salem Distt. Madras State to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the Madras State for the purpose of the said section.

[No. 51.]

[No. F. 16/28/67-IT(AI).]

New Delhi, the 20th July 1967

S.O. 2571.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the undermentioned temples to be places of public worship of renown throughout the state of Mysore for the purpose of the said section:

1. Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srerangapatna, Mandya District.
2. Sri Srikanteswaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud, Mysore District.
3. Sree Melai Mahadeswaraswamy Temple, Kollegal Taluk, Mysore District.
4. Sree Subramanyaswamy Temple, Ghati Doddaballapur Taluk, Bangalore (Rural) District.
5. Sri Anjaneyaswamy Temple, Mulbagal, Kolar District.
6. Sree Virupaksha Temple, Hampi, Hospet Taluk, Bellary District.
7. Sree Pralayakalada Veerabhadraswamy Temple, Gavipuram, Bangalore District.

[No. 57.]

[No. F. 16/40/65-IT(AI).]

S.O. 2572.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of Section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Sri Dharmasamvardhinisametha Sri Kailasanathaswami Temple, Kambarasanpettai, Tiruchirapalli, Madras State to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the Madras State for the purpose of the said section.

[No. 58.]

[No. F. 16/28/67-IT(AI).]

J. C. KALRA, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)**INCOME-TAX ESTABLISHMENTS***New Delhi, the 24th July 1967*

S.O. 2573.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (ii) of rule 2 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules, 1946, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers as Junior Authorised Representatives, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, with effect from the date noted against them to appear, plead and act for any Income-tax authority who is a party to any proceedings before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal:—

S. No.	Name of the officer	Appointed as	Date of appointment
1.	Shri K. K. Dadlani, I. T. O. Class II Calcutta.	JAR. ITAT Calcutta	12-1-67 (AN)
2.	Shri V. B. Joshi, I. T. O. Class II Bombay City.	JAR. ITAT Bombay.	16-1-67

[No. 224.]

M. G. THOMAS, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)*New Delhi, the 25th July 1967*

S.O. 2574.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 4 of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints the Commissioner of Income-tax, Rajasthan, Jaipur as a Tax Recovery Commissioner.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of August, 1967.

[No. 62 (F. No. 16/14/66-IT(B).]

S.O. 2575.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri J. N. Sharma who is a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act in respect of the following Districts in the State of Rajasthan:—

1. Ajmer.
2. Udaipur.
3. Dungarpur.
4. Banswara.
5. Chittorgarh.
6. Bhilwara.
7. Kota.
8. Jhalawar.
9. Bundi.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of August, 1967.

[No. 64 (F. No. 16/14/66-ITB).]

M. M. PRASAD, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)**CUSTOMS***New Delhi, the 5th August 1967*

S.O. 2576.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 15/F. No. 2/6/62-L.C.I., dated the 23rd January, 1965, namely:—

In the Table appended to the said notification, Serial Numbers 5 and 6 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted.

[No. 83/F. No. 2/4/67-L.C.I.]

M. S. SUBRAMANYAM, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 22nd July 1967*

S.O. 2577.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it

in that behalf the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendment in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 37 (F. No. 50/38/67-ITJ), dated the 20th May, 1967, namely:—

In the said Schedule against R-Range, Bombay under column 2 the following shall be substituted:

R-Range, Bombay

A-I Ward and Company Circle IV(10), IV(11), IV(12) and IV(13).

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of the creation of a new circle known as Company Circle I(13) in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City II, Bombay.

(The above note does not form part of the notification, but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 60 (F. No. 50/38/67-ITJ).]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2578.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Commissioner of Income-tax, Rajasthan, Jaipur, who is appointed as Tax Recovery Commissioner shall perform the functions of the Tax Recovery Commissioner in respect of the following Districts in the State of Rajasthan:

1. Ajmer.
2. Udaipur.
3. Dungarpur.
4. Banswara.
5. Chittorgarh.
6. Bhilwara.
7. Kota.
8. Jhalawar.
9. Bundi.

2. This notification shall come into force on the first day of August, 1967.

[No. 63 (F. No. 16/14/66-ITB).]

M. M. PRASAD, Under Secy.

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2579.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 and in supersession of its notification No. 12/F. No. 21/35/64-E.D., dated the 11th May, 1964 published as S.O. 1714, in Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 23rd May, 1964, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, ALLAHABAD shall perform his functions as Assistant Controller in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who, immediately before their death, were being or would have been assessed to Income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle, the headquarters of which lies within the revenue districts of Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur of the Uttar Pradesh State.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st August, 1967.

Explanatory Note

[This note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.]

This notification has become necessary due to the transfer of jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Sitapur and Gonda from the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Allahabad to the Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circle, Lucknow.

[No. 12/F. No. 21/89/67-E.D.]

S.O. 2580.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) and in supersession of its notification No. 20/F. No. 21/155/66-E.D., dated the 8th December, 1966 published as S.O. 3807 in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1966, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that every Income-tax Officer appointed to be an Assistant Controller and posted to the Estate Duty *cum* Income tax Circle, LUCKNOW shall perform his functions as Assistant Controller in the said Circle to the exclusion of all other Assistant Controllers in respect of the estates of all deceased persons who, immediately before their death, were being or would have been assessed to Income-tax, had they derived any taxable income in any Income-tax Circle, the headquarters of which lies within the revenue districts of Lucknow, Bareilly, Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor, Agra, Nainital, Shahjehanpur, Sitapur and Gonda of the Uttar Pradesh State.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 1st August, 1967.

Explanatory Note

[This note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory.]

This notification has become necessary due to the transfer of jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Sitapur and Gonda from the Estate Duty *cum* Income-tax Circle, Allahabad to the Estate Duty *cum* Income-tax Circle, Lucknow.

[No. 13/F. No. 21/89/67-E.D.]

N. K. DUTT, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967

S.O. 2581.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments to the schedule appended to its notification No. 20 (F. No. 55/1/62-IT), dated the 30th April, 1963 published as S.O. 1293 on pages 1454—1457 of the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii), dated the 11th May, 1963 as amended from time to time:

(i) Against S. No. 9B. Madras-II under column 3 of the Schedule appended thereto, the following entries against item 20 shall be deleted:

“20. Tax Recovery Circle, Madras”.

(ii) The existing items 21 to 23 shall be renumbered 20 to 24.

2. This notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

[No. 65 F. No. 55/199/67-IT(A. II).]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2582.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that in its Notification No. 35/F. No. 55/92/67-IT(A. II), dated the 24th May, 1967, the following changes in column 1 shall be made:—

For “The Commissioner of Income-tax, Madhya Pradesh and Districts of Nagpur and Bhandara.”

Read “The Commissioner of Income-tax, Madhya Pradesh. Nagpur and Bhandara.”

[No. 66/F. No. 55/92/67-IT(A. II).]

A. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, Under Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, DELHI**CENTRAL EXCISES***Delhi, the 22nd July 1967*

S.O. 2583.—In pursuance of rule 200 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and in supersession of this Collectorate Notification No. 8/62, published under S.O. No. 3810 dated 13th October, 1962, the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in Delhi Central Excise Collectorate who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess cards showing their identity, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rule:

Provided that the power to search under the said rule shall be exercised by Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise only in relation to un-manufactured products.

[No. 3/67.]

S.O. 2584.—In pursuance of rules 197 and 199 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in Delhi Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess an identity card issued to them by an officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rules.

[No. 4/67.]

R. PRASAD,

Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, POONA**CENTRAL EXCISES***Poona, the 25th July 1967*

S.O. 2585.—In pursuance of rules 197 and 199 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Collector of Central Excise, Poona hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in Poona Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess an identity card issued to them by an officer not inferior in rank to an Asstt. Collector of Central Excise to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rules.

[No. CER 4/67.]

[No. VGN(30)54/67.]

S.O. 2586.—In pursuance of rule 200 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Collector of Central Excise, Poona hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise in Poona Central Excise collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess cards showing their identity, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rule:

Provided that the Power to search under the said rule shall be exercised by Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise only in relation to unmanufactured products.

[No. CER(5)/67.]

[No. VGN(30)54/67.]

S.O. 2587.—In exercise of the powers vested in me under Rule 5 of Central Excise Rules, 1944, I order that the following amendment shall be made in this Collectorate Notification No. CER 4/63 of 13-12-1963.

as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the table annexed

- (i) All entries against S.No. I shall be deleted
- (ii) In Col. 3 against S.No.II, the entries
- (iii) 197, (IV) 199 and (V) 200 shall be deleted.

[No. CER 6/67.]

[No. VGN(30)54/67.]

M. C. DAS, Collector of Central Excise Poona.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(CARDAMOM CONTROL)

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2588.—In pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965 (42 of 1965), the Central Government hereby notifies that Sarvashri B. Shankaranand and Arangil Sreedharan. Members of Parliament, have been elected by the Lok Sabha as members of the Cardamom Board for a period of three years with effect from the 27th July, 1967, or for so long as they continue to be Members of the Lok Sabha, which ever is less.

[No. 29(17)Plant(B)/67.]

B. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)**ORDERS***Madras, the 21st July 1967*

S.O. 2589.—M/s. C. Thaivanna Chettiar, 45, Vysial Street, Pondicherry was granted a Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345105/N/YY/21/C/P/20 dated 30th June, 1965 granted by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry, for Rs. 2,00,000. They have applied for a duplicate of the Customs Clearance Permit on the ground that the original Customs Clearance Permit has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Clearance Permit was not registered with any Customs House and not utilised.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345105/N/YY/21/C/P/20 dated 30th June, 1965, has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate Customs Clearance Permit should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Clearance Permit is cancelled.

[No. 1/4(10) 65-CDN.]

S.O. 2590.—M/s. Continental Commerce Corporation, 2, Kamlipoochi Street, Pondicherry, was granted a Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345143/N/YY/22/C/P/22 dated 17th November, 1965 granted by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry for Rs. 15,000. They have applied for a duplicate of the Customs Clearance Permit on the ground that the original Customs Clearance Permit has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Clearance Permit was not registered with any Customs House and not utilised.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345143/N/YY/22/C/P/22 dated 17th November, 1965, has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate Customs Clearance Permit should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Clearance Permit is cancelled.

[No. I/4(10)/65-CDN.]

S.O. 2591.—M/s. C. Thaivanna Chettiar, 45, Vysial Street, Pondicherry was granted a Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345103/N/YY/21/C/P/20 dated 30th June, 1965 granted by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry for Rs. 15,000. They have applied for a duplicate of the Customs Clearance Permit on the ground that the original Customs Clearance Permit has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Clearance Permit was registered with Bombay Customs House and utilised to the extent of Rs. 12,000.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345103/N/YY/21/C/P/20 dated 30th June, 1965, has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate Customs Clearance Permit should be issued to the applicant to cover the balance of Rs. 3,000 (Rupees Three Thousands only). The original Customs Clearance permit is cancelled.

[No. I/4(10)65-CDN.]

S.O 2592.—M/s. Sudhir Traders, 32, Duplex Street, Pondicherry was granted a Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345497/N/YY/21/C/P/21 dated 4th September, 1965, granted by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry for Rs. 35,000. They have applied for a duplicate of the Customs Clearance Permit on the ground that the original Customs Clearance Permit has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Clearance Permit was not registered with any Customs House and not utilised.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2345497/N/YY/21/C/P/21 dated 4th September, 1965, has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate Customs Clearance Permit should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Clearance Permit is cancelled.

[No. 1/4(22)/65-CDN.]

M. VIRARAGHAVAN,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports,
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

ERRATA

New Delhi, the 24th July 1967

S.O. 2593.—In notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 3252, dated the 1st September, 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 12th September, 1964. At page No. 3535 and at Village Nandesari.

For
S. No. 346

Read
S. No. 347

[No. 31/41/64-Prod./Vol. 1.]

S.O. 2594.—In the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 566, dated the 1st February, 1965 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 24th March, 1965.

At page No. 627 and at Village Pinglej.

<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>			
S. No. 112/I-2	A. G. sq. yds.	112/I-2	Hectare	Arc	P. Are
	0 4 45		0	6	87
S. No. 113	0 23 103	113	0	8	25

II. Omit S. Nos. 114, 120, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150.

[No. 31(41)/64-Prod./Vol. 2.]

S.O. 2595.—In notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 4022, dated the 23rd December, 1966 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 31st December, 1966.

1. At page No. 3679 and at Village Nawagam.

For
S. No. 740/1

Read
S. No. 740/3

[No. F. 25(1)/66-Prod.]

S.O. 2596.—In notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2999, dated the 9th October, 1963 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 19th October, 1963.

1. At page 3801 and at Village Olpad.

For S. No. 281A Read S. No. 280/A, B.

[No. 31(38)/63-Prod./Vol. 7.]

B. S. S. RAO, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967

S.O. 2597.—Whereas the State Government of Haryana has, in pursuance of clause (e) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), nominated Dr. Y. C. Chawla, Professor, Medical College, Rohtak, to be a member of the Dental Council of India with effect from the 16th June, 1967;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. F. 3-2/62-MII, dated the 17th October, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Nominated under clause (e) of section 3", after serial No. 15 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial No. and entry may be inserted, namely:—

"16. Dr. Y. C. Chawla, Professor, Medical College, Rohtak".

[No. F. 3-3/67-MPT.]

V. K. SAMANTROY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th July 1967

S.O. 2598.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 412 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 7 of the Control of Shipping (Rates) Rules, 1949, as continued in force by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 461 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby fixes, for a period of twelve months from the date of publication of this Order in the Official Gazette, the rates of hire specified in column (2) of the Table below as the rates at which the ships mentioned in column (1) of the said Table may be hired, while they are engaged in coasting trade of India under charter.

THE TABLE

Name of the ships (1)	Rates of hire (2)
Desh Deep	Rs. 31-6889 per dwt per month.
Desh Alok	Rs. 31-6889 per dwt per month.
Desh Sewak	Rs. 31-6889 per dwt per month.
Jag Jwala	Rs. 31-6889 per dwt per month.

[No. 40-MD(18)/66.]

B. P. SRIVASTAVA, Dy. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1967

S.O. 2599.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16th August, 1967, as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in VERAVAL Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-38/67-PHB.]

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2600.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 15th August 1967, as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in WARANGAL Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-7/67-PHB(10).]

S.O. 2601.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627, dated 8th March, 1960, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16th August, 1967 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in BILASPUR Telephone Exchange.

[No. 5-37/67-PHB.]

D. R. BAHL,
Assistant Director General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली 22 जुलाई 1967

एस० ओ० 2602.—स्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने वेरावल टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 16-8-67 में प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-38/67 पी० एच० बी०]

नई दिल्ली, 25 जुलाई 1967

एस० ओ० 2603.—अस्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने वारंगल टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 15-8-67 में प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-7/67 पी० एच० बी० (10)]

एस० ओ० 2०04.—अस्थायी आदेश क्रमसंख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा

लागू किये गये 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने बिलासपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 16-8-67 में प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-37/67 पी० एच० बी०]

डी० आर० बहल,
सहायक महानिदेशक।

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY*New Delhi, the 28th July 1967*

S.O. 2605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section 6 of Section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Central Electricity Authority hereby appoints Shri B. M. Saffulla, Chief Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board, as Member Secretary, Southern Regional Electricity Board, Bangalore, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th July, 1967 until further orders.

[No. 21/6/66-Adm.I.]

M. M. DHAWAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**ORDER***New Delhi, the 25th July 1967*

S.O. 2606.—The Central Government have the pleasure to consider the application under their reference No. GM(21)/EL/V-2/66/317, dated the 17th April, 1967 submitted by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh seeking relaxation of the provisions of Rules 118(a), 119(1)(a), 118(c), 130 and 123(7) of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 to enable them to use three additional Russian Electric Excavators, Model EKG-4.6 bearing the Serial Nos. 505, 515 and 516 at their Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14.

The Government have duly taken into consideration the proposal of the management that since the circuit breakers (field switches) now on order for the said three excavators have not yet arrived from the suppliers, the supply to the said three excavators will for the time-being be effected and controlled, one at a time, from either of the 2 Reyrolle's 3.3 KV circuit breakers (field switches) now being used on conjunction with the existing 2 identical Russian Electric Excavators Sl. Nos. 513 and 514 in respect of which the necessary relaxation of the rules has already been granted by the Government of India.

The Central Government, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 hereby direct that the provisions of—

- (i) Rule 118(a),
- (ii) Rule 119(1)(a),
- (iii) Rule 118(c),
- (iv) Rule 130, and
- (v) Rule 123(7)

of the said rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use in the open-cast mine at Deposit No. 14, Bailadila Iron Ore Project of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., of the three 3.3 KV Russian Electric Excavators, Model EKG-4.6 bearing Sl. Nos. 505, 515 and 516 equipped with electrical apparatus as per the appendix, to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Rule 118(a), the portable motor driving the generator set in the excavator may be used at 3.3 KV, (2) in relaxation of Rule 119(1)(a), one 30 KVA, 3.3 KV/230 volts, 3 phase, Star/Star transformer with its associated equipment using energy at 3.3 KV may not be a fixed apparatus as being installed on the portable excavator moving from place to place, the same have a portable sense. (3) in relaxation of Rule 118(c), the 127 volts system of lighting supply within the excavator obtained from a phase and insulated neutral from the 230 volts side of the 30 KVA transformer, the said system being not obtained between phases as contemplated in Rule 118(c), the same is specially considered and may be used, (4) in relaxation of Rule 130, the neutral point of the secondary of the 30 KVA transformer may remain insulated and (5) in relaxation of 123(7) the flexible cable of a length not exceeding 250 metres may be used with the portable excavator and that the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) The 3.3 KV supply to the flexible cable should be provided with earth leakage protection.
- (2) The over current trips of the circuit breaker controlling 3.3 KV supply to the flexible cable shall be in keeping with the rating of the 3.3 KV motor driving the generator set, installed in the portable machine.
- (3) The installation and wirings inside the machine shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in particular, Rules 115—117, 121, 124 and 125.

- (4) The flexible trailing cable should be connected to the electric supply system and the machine by properly constructed connector boxes or totally enclosed safe attachments.
- (5) The excavating machine along with the flexible trailing cable shall be worked and handled with due care so as to avoid danger arising out of any electrical defect or in the use. The insulation resistance of the high voltage circuit including the driving motor, shall at no time be less than 10 megohms.
- (6) The operators of the Excavator shall be trained and authorised for operating the excavator with competency and due care to avoid danger.
- (7) The unarmoured flexible cable supplied by the manufacturers shall be replaced by pliable armoured flexible cable of adequate current carrying capacity at any early date under intimation to the Central Government through the Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Electrical).
- (8) As soon as the circuit breakers for the aforesaid three excavators are available for installation and use separately each with an excavator, due intimation to this Ministry should be furnished and the installation and use of the same shall be subject to the approval from the Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Elect.), Sitarampur Electrical Inspection Circle, Sitarampur, as required under Rule 63 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956:

Provided that the aforesaid relaxation shall be valid for such time as the said machine is in use in the mine and due information shall be given to the Central Government through the Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Elect.) as soon as the machine is taken out of the mine.

APPENDIX

List of electrical apparatus mounted on the Excavators No. 505, 515 and 516

Particulars of equipment	Excavators		
	No. 505	No. 515	No. 516
(1) One 100 Amps, 6.6 KV Oil circuit breaker made in U.S.S.R.	Sl. No. 217	Sl. No. 346	Sl. No. 347
(2) One 250 KW, 3.3 KV, 3 Phase Motor, made in U.S.S.R.	Sl. No. 139488	Sl. No. 141373	Sl. No. 139474
(3) One 30 KVA, 3.3 KV/230 V. 3 Phase, Star/Star Transformer, neutral of 230 V system insulated, Type TM-30/6T-3.	Sl. No. 13382	Sl. No. 816698	Sl. No. 812596
(4) One length of 250 metres, 3.3 KV grade, 4 core rubber insulated flexible trailing cable, Type KWB-T, 3 x 25 sq. mm. power cores and 1 x 10 sq. mm. earth core, not armoured, individually screened of sufficient current carrying capacity in keeping with the rating of the equipments installed in the excavator made in U.S.S.R., conforming to the Russian Standard Specification receiving incoming 3.3 KV supply from one 200 amps, 3.3 KV oil circuit breaker, Reyrolle make.	Sl. No. 2QSF/552 OR 2QSF/043	Sl. No. 2QSF/552 OR 2QSF/043	Sl. No. 2QSF/552 OR 2QSF/043

[No. EL-II-6(2)/67.]

S. NARAYANASWAMY, Under Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

NOTICE

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2607.—Notice under Section 11 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 61 of 1957).

Notice is hereby given that:—

- (a) The Central Government have, under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 61 of 1957), approved the zonal development plans for Zone B-7 (Naraina Village) and H-1 (Gulabi Bagh area).
- (b) A copy of these plans as approved may be inspected at the office of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, 'D' Block, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1 between the hours of 11-00 A.M. and 3-00 P.M. on all working days.

[No. F. 3(164)/67-M.P.]

B. C. SARKAR, Addl. Secy.
Delhi Development Authority.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 5th July 1967

S.O. 2608.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act, 1962 (13 of 1962) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education No. S.O. 33, dated the 21st December, 1966, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period upto and including the 28th December, 1967, as the period within which the first Governing Body shall arrange to hold elections to the Governing Body in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under section 12 and take such further steps as may be necessary for its due constitution within the period specified above.

[No. F. 19-55/62.H-1.]

N. S. BHATNAGAR, Under Secy.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई 1967

स का० आ० 2609—हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 13) की धारा 13 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 33 तारीख 21 दिसम्बर 1966 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद द्वारा 28 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की जिस के अन्तर्गत यह तारीख भी आती है, अतिरिक्त कालाविधि व उस काला विधि के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिसके भीतर प्रथम शासी निकाय धारा 12 के अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार शासी निकाय के लिए निर्वाचन कराने का प्रबन्ध करेगा और ऊपर विनिर्दिष्ट कालाविधि के भीतर उसके सम्यक् गठन के लिए ऐसे और कदम उठाएगा जो आवश्यक हों।

[सं० एफ० 19-55/62-एच०-1]

निरंकार स्वरूप भटनागर, अनु सचिव।

New Delhi, the 5th August 1967

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.

AND

In the matter of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, New Delhi.

S.O. 2610.—In pursuance of paragraph 3 of Schedule 'B' to the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education, No. S.O. 1955, dated the 25th June, 1962 as amended by the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education No. S.O. 1485, dated the 29th April, 1967 and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Education, No. S.O. 2304, dated the 24th July, 1965 as amended from time to time the following appointments of the Chairman and members of the General Committee of the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, are hereby notified:—

Chairman

1. Dr. Triguna Sen, Minister for Education, Government of India, New Delhi.

Vice-Chairman

2. Shri P. N. Kirpal, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

Members

3. Shri J. B. Hagjer, Education Minister Government of Assam, Shillong.
4. Smt. Durgabai Desmukh, Honorary Director, Council for Social Development, India International Centre, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-3.
5. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, Delhi.
6. Professor D. C. Sharma, Member of Parliament, 19, Windsor Place, New Delhi.
7. Shri L. N. Birla, Chairman, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, 15, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-I.
8. Shri G. K. Chandiramani, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
9. Shri T. V. Raghavulu, Minister for Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Secretary-Treasurer

10. Dr. P. D. Shukla, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

[No. F. 8-15/67-N.S. 4.]

P. D. SHUKLA,

Joint Educational Adviser (S&L).

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त 1967

पूर्वधर्मादा अधिनियम 1890 के मामले में

और

राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान, नई दिल्ली के मामले में

एस० ओ० 2611.—भारत सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 1485, दिनांक 29-4-1967 के द्वारा यथासंशोधित भारत सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 1955, दिनांक 25-6-1962 की अनुसूची 'ख' के पैराग्राफ 3 के अनुसरण में और समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित भारत सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 2304, दिनांक

24-7-1965 को रद्द करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान की साधारण समिति के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित नियुक्तियां अधिसूचित की जाती हैं :—

अध्यक्ष

1. डा० त्रिगुण सेन,
शिक्षा मंत्री,
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

उपाध्यक्ष

2. श्री प्रेम कृपाल,
सचिव, भारत सरकार,
शिक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

सदस्य

3. श्री जे० बी० हेगज़र,
शिक्षा मंत्री,
असम सरकार,
शिलांग
4. श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख,
अवैतनिक निदेशक,
सामाजिक विकास परिषद,
इण्डिया इन्टरनेशनल सेन्टर,
लॉधी एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली—3
5. डा० दीलत सिंह कोठारी,
अध्यक्ष,
विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग,
दिल्ली
6. प्रो० दीनचन्द शर्मा,
संसद सदस्य,
19, बिडसर प्लेस,
नई दिल्ली
7. श्री एल० एन० बिरला,
अध्यक्ष,
भारतीय वाणिज्य चैम्बर संघ,
15, इण्डिया एक्सचेंज प्लेस,
कलकत्ता—1

8. श्री जी० के० चन्दीरामाणी,
अतिरिक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार,
शिक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।
9. श्री टी० बी० राधाबुल्लु,
शिक्षा मंत्री,
आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार, हैदराबाद ।
सचिव कोषाध्यक्ष,
10. डा० परमेश्वरदीन,
संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार,
भारत सरकार,
शिक्षा मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली

[सं एक० 8-15/67-ग० एम० 4]

परमेश्वरदीन,
संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार ।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1967

S.O. 2612.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri N. H. Bhagwati, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Associated Cement Companies Limited, Nowrozabad, and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 19th July, 1967.

Arbitration Award.

In the matter of The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery.

AND

Its workmen as represented by Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Pursuant to an agreement under Section 10A of the I.D. Act between the parties dated 31st December, 1966, referring the matters specified therein to the arbitration of:

PRESENT:

Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, Arbitrator, Retd., Justice of the Supreme Court.

For the Employers.—Mr. I. M. Nanavati, Advocate, and Mr. M. S. Kapur.

For the Workmen.—Mr. K. N. Chougule, General Secretary Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

AWARD

Whereas by an Agreement between The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery, on the one hand and the Workmen represented by Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the other dated the 31st December, 1966, certain disputes between them have been referred to the arbitration of Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, under Section 10-A of the I.D. Act;

And whereas the said Agreement which was made under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 has been duly published by the Government of India in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 11th February 1967 at pages 382-383;

And whereas the hearing of the said Arbitration has been completed:

Now Therefore, I, the said Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, as such arbitrator do hereby made the following Award in terms of the said Arbitration Agreement.

Dated at Bombay, this 17th July 1967.

Sd. N. H. BHAGWATI,
Arbitrator.

IN RE: Arbitration Agreement dated 31st December, 1966, between
The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery

AND

The Union of the Nowrozabad Colliery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

Whereas an industrial dispute existed between. The Associated Cement Companies Limited Nowrozabad Colliery, Post Office Nowrozabad (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and their workmen represented by the Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Post Office, Nowrozabad, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) (hereinafter referred to as "the Union").

And whereas the Company and the Union by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) referred to the said dispute to my sole arbitration as recorded in the arbitration Agreement forwarded by them to the Central Government.

The Central Government, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) published the said Arbitration Agreement which was received by it on the 23rd January, 1967, wherein the specific matter in dispute was described as under:

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Lurka Das from the Company's service is not justified. If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

My decision as arbitrator was agreed to be binding on the parties and I was to make my award within a period of six months or within such further time as was extended by mutual agreement between the parties in writing. In case the award was not made within the period aforementioned, the reference to arbitration was to stand automatically cancelled and the parties were to be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

As it was not possible for the arbitration to be over within the period of six months prescribed therein, the parties mutually agreed as provided in the said Arbitration Agreement to extend the period for making the award by one year from the date of expiry of the period of six months by a joint representation signed by the Manager of the Nowrozabad Colliery on behalf of the Company and by Shri K. B. Chowgule, the General Secretary of the Union, on behalf of the workman on the 15th April, 1967. The time for making and publishing my award was thus by mutual agreement between the parties in writing extended upto the 30th June, 1968.

The parties filed their Statements, the workmen in support of their claim and the Company in reply thereto. Both the parties were represented before at the hearing, the Company by Shri I. M. Nanavati, Advocate, who appeared together with Shri M. S. Kapur, the Personnel Officer of the Company, the workmen by Shri K. B. Chowghale, the General Secretary of the Union. Both the parties were given ample opportunity by me to argue their cases on the basis of the record already subsisting and such evidence as may be led before me by each of them, oral as well as documentary, which they might choose to do. It may be stated that besides handing in some documents and papers, the parties did not lead any oral evidence at all before me and argued out the dispute on the records already subsisting. No application was made by either party before me for adducting any additional oral evidence in support of their several contentions.

Shri Lurka Das had been working as a shovel driver in Category 7 with starting basic wage of Rs. 1.87 per day with effect from 1st June, 1962. Some time prior to October, 1962, one of the shovels was transferred to the Company's sister colliery at Kotma. As the services of a shovel driver were required at the Kotma Colliery, Shri Lurka Das by Order dated 19/20th October, 1962, was transferred to the Kotma Colliery and he was required to report for duty at Kotma Colliery by the 21st November, 1962. In the said letter dated 19/20th October, 1962, Shri Lurka Das was informed that his transfer would be without prejudice to his service conditions. Shri Lurka Das, however, failed to report for duty at the Kotma Colliery, and therefore by another letter dated 21/22nd November, 1962, Shri Lurka Das was asked to report for duty definitely on 1st December, 1962, at the Kotma Colliery. By the said letter he was also informed that in case he failed to report for duty at the Kotma Colliery on the 1st December, 1962, necessary disciplinary action would be taken against him.

The Standing Order No. 15 of the Certified Standing Orders, as applicable to the Company's Nowrozabad and Kotma Collieries, both of which are situated in District Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh, recites as under:—

"All workmen are liable to be transferred from one department to another or from one station to another or from one colliery to another under the same management, provided such transfer does not cause any prejudice to their wages and other conditions of service and provided that reasonable notice is given of such transfer."

In spite of repeated instructions Shri Lurka Das did not comply with the Transfer Order. As refusal to carry out the lawful and reasonable orders tantamounts to misconduct under the Company's Standing Orders, a Charge Sheet No. NC/A-7/9807 dated 1st December, 1962, was issued to Shri Lurka Das.

Shri Lurka Das submitted a written explanation dated 3rd December 1962 to the said Charge Sheet.

Thereafter by a letter dated the 6th/7th December 1962, the Company informed Shri Lurka Das that an inquiry in the said Charge Sheet issued to him would be held on the 8th December 1962 by Shri H. S. Mathur, Administrative Officer of the Company.

Accordingly an inquiry into the charges was held by Shri H. S. Mathur in the presence of Shri Lurka Das, in which he was given full opportunities to examine his witnesses and to cross-examine the witnesses in support of the charges. It may be noted that he refused to cross-examine any of the witnesses, nor did he add any evidence in support of his contentions.

As a result of the said inquiry, the Enquiry Officer by his finding dated the 12th December 1962 came to the conclusion that the charges against Shri Lurka Das were proved and recommended that Shri Lurka Das therefore be dismissed from the Company's service.

The Manager of the Company, after having carefully gone through the record of the enquiry proceedings, agreed with the findings and recommendations of the Enquiry Officer and ordered that Shri Lurka Das should be dismissed from the Company's service after obtaining the approval of the Agent as required under the Standing Orders. The Agent, after a perusal of the enquiry papers concurred with the findings and recommendations of the Enquiry Officer and accepted the recommendations of the Manager who dismissed Shri Lurka Das from the service of the Company.

Accordingly by a letter No. HC/A-7/195 dated the 8th January 1963 Shri Lurka Das was dismissed from the Company's service.

On these facts, which were proved by the documents and evidence on record, the Company submitted that the dismissal of Shri Lurka Das was proper, valid and fully justified and he was not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

It was on the other hand contended by Shri Lurka Das that by the transfer of the shovel from the Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery, Shri Lurka Das was rendered surplus, that the only way in which a surplus employee could be dealt with by the Company was by adopting retrenchment proceedings against him under Chapter V-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, that instead of adopting the proper procedure and retrenching Shri Lurka Das, the transfer of Shri Lurka Das from the Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery within the meaning of Standing Order No. 15, was a measure adopted by the Company to harass him for his trade union activities, that the inquiry held by the Enquiry

Officer of the Company was partial and unfair, that the said Lurka Das was in fact working as a shovel-cum-bulldozer driver and that the Company had been wrongfully refusing to categorise him as such with effect from the 1st June 1962, when it had promoted Shri Lurka Das as a shovel driver after he had satisfactorily completed his training, that the order of transfer made by the Company against Shri Lurka Das neither lawful nor a reasonable order and he was not bound to accept the said transfer, that the Department in which Shri Lurka Das was working was understaffed and by his transfer from the Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery there was going to be a reduction in the number of persons employed in the said Department, with the result that there was going to be a change in the conditions of service within the meaning of Item 11 of the Fourth Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, that no notice of change was given by the Company to Shri Lurka Das of parties concerned before the order of transfer was made and the order of transfer was therefore invalid and unlawful. On all these grounds, it was submitted that Shri Lurka Das was not bound to obey the said order of transfer and his dismissal for disobedience of the same was therefore not justified.

So far as the allegations of fact are concerned, suffice it to say that all the allegations have been sufficiently proved on behalf of the Company. No evidence to the contrary was sought to be led either before the Enquiry Officer or even before me on behalf of Shri Lurka Das, even though he was very ably represented by Shri K. B. Chowghule, the General Secretary of the Union. The allegations made on behalf of Shri Lurka Das in regard to the terms of his employment and the state of his department which would induct the provisions in regard to the notice of change or in regard to victimization rested merely on paper and no evidence was at all led in support thereof, with the result that on the record as it stands, the same should be held not proved.

On the evidence, oral as well as documentary that has been led on behalf of the Company, it is established that Shri Lurka Das was a shovel driver, that he was rendered surplus by reason of the transfer of a shovel from the Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery, that the Company therefore passed orders for transfer of Shri Lurka Das from Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Order No. 15, the Kotma Colliery being another colliery under the same management, the transfer having been made without prejudice to the wages and other conditions of service and reasonable notice having been given of such transfer that the said order was not vitiated by any malafides or motives of victimization and was perfectly lawful and reasonable, that the excuses given by Shri Lurka Das for not complying with the same were flimsy and rendered the conduct of Shri Lurka Das tantamount to disobedience of the valid and reasonable orders of the Company and rendered him liable for dismissal from service as ultimately ordered by the Company. There being thus no victimisation or any malafides or indirect motive in the matter of his dismissal after due and proper inquiry, I must hold that the order of dismissal was justified and is not liable to be set aside.

If this is the position on the facts, the position in law is clearer still. Even though Shri Lurka Das was described as a surplus in the correspondence which took place, he was not a surplus employee in the sense that the procedure for retrenchment had to be adopted against him in order to get rid of his services. Under Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, "Retrenchment" has been defined as:

"Termination by the employer of the service of a workmen for any reason whatsoever otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action

If an employer finds an employee surplus because he has no work to offer him in a particular department or concern, it is open to him if he wants to permanently get rid of him to adopt proceedings in retrenchment, in which event he may adopt the procedure laid down in Chapter V.A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He may play him off, in which event also the procedure has been laid down in the self-same Chapter. He may also have resort to the provisions of the Standing Orders, which enable him to transfer a workman from one department to another, or one station to another or from one colliery to another under the same management, provided such transfer does not cause any prejudice to the wages and other conditions of service and provided that reasonable notice is given of such transfer. This is a third step which he is entitled to take in law and if the Company in the present circumstances did not adopt the procedure in regard to retrenchment or playing off, but adopted the procedure of transfer of Shri Lurka Das from the Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery, which was under the same management without prejudice to his wages and other conditions of service and

gave him reasonable notice of such transfer, the Company was perfectly within its rights to do so. Under the Standing Orders, it was entirely within the discretion of the management to transfer a workman from one colliery to another (*vide* *Bejdan Colliery vs. Madan Chatoraj* (1967) 1, L.L.J. 589), and Shri Lurka Das could have had no grievance against the said order. He was bound to obey the same and in failing to do so, became liable to be dealt with under the disciplinary provisions of the Standing Orders involving his dismissal for wilful disobedience of a valid and reasonable order passed by the Company under the provisions thereof.

It has also been laid down by the Supreme Court in *Syndicate Bank Ltd. and its workmen* (1966) 1 L.L.J., 440:

"That Industrial Tribunals should be very careful before they interfere with the orders made by the Banks in the discharge of their managerial functions. It is true that if an order of transfer is made *mala fide* or for some ulterior purpose like punishing an employee for his trade union activities, the Industrial Tribunal should interfere and set aside such an order, because the *mala fide* exercise of power is not considered legal exercises of the power, but the finding of *mala fides* should be reached by the Industrial Tribunals only if there is sufficient and proper evidence in support of the finding. Such finding should not be reached capriciously or on flimsy grounds as the industrial Tribunal has done in this case."

No such circumstance obtains in this case and therefore this challenge of the order of transfer is not of any avail to him.

As regards the notice of change and the procedure to be adopted in regard to the same, even though an allegation had been made in a letter addressed by the General Secretary of the Union in the course of the correspondence which took place during the course of the enquiry, it is significant to note that the allegation had been denied on behalf of the Company. No evidence was led on behalf of Shri Lurka Das either in the domestic enquiry or before me in support of this allegation and the matter rests barely in an allegation on the one hand and a denial on the other. In that position of affairs, it is impossible for me to come to a conclusion in favour of Shri Lurka Das that his transfer from Nowrozabad Colliery to the Kotma Colliery involved an increase in the workload of the remaining employees of the Department and therefore involved a notice of change, of which it was necessary to give proper notice to the parties concerned. This allegation therefore rests merely in a bare statement on behalf of Shri Lurka Das which can only be described as not proved.

The legal defences are thus of no avail to Shri Lurka Das and on no ground whatever can the order of the Company dismissing him from their service be said to be "not justified".

The result therefore is that the specific matter in dispute is answered against Shri Lurka Das and his dismissal by the Company from its employ is confirmed.

The workmen would have been normally bound to pay the costs of this reference, but according to the convention established between the Company and its workmen, the Company will bear and pay all the costs, charges and expenses of the arbitration including my fees, the workmen making only a token contribution of Re. 1 towards the same.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1967.

(Sd.) N. H. BHAGWATI,

New Delhi, the 24th July 1967

Arbitrator.

[No. 8/11/67-LRII.]

S.O. 2613.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th July, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 21 of 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Bhowra Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd., P. O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri O. P. Lamba, Assistant Chief Personnel Officer.

For the Workmen : Shri Gopal Chandra Munshi, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 14th July, 1967/23rd Asadh, 1889

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bhowra Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. P. O. Bhowra, Dist. Dhanbad and their workmen, by its order No. 2/6/65-LRII dated 10-2-1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

"SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of the Bhowra Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, in terminating the services of Shri Kunja Passi, Pick Miner, No. 3 Pit, with effect from the 6th November, 1964 and placing his name on the 'badli' list from the said date was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the Reference No. 26 of 1965 on its file. Parties filed their statement of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal by the Central Government by its order No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 8-5-67 under Sec. 33(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as Reference No. 21 of 1967.

3. The case of the workmen in brief is that the concerned workman Shri Kunja Passi (hereinafter referred to as the workman) was a pick miner in No. 3 Pit of the Employers Bhowra Colliery, that he went home on authorised leave from 5-10-64 to 11-10-64 that he sent an application for further extension of his leave from 13-10-64 to 20-10-64, that he reported to duty on 21-10-64 but the Manager sent him to the Labour Officer and the Labour Officer to the Manager instead of providing him with work, that on 29-10-64 the workman was served with a charge-sheet for his overstay of leave that the employers held a same departmental enquiry which was against the principles of natural justice and the Standing Orders and terminated his services as per letter dated 6-11-64 by terminating his lien on his job and putting his name on the badli list and that the action of the employers was motivated to get rid of the workman as he was active worker and a member of the Executive Committee of the Bhowra Branch of Khan-Mazdoor Congress. The stand taken by the employers is that the extension of leave

applied for by the workman from 13-10-64 to 20-10-64 was not sanctioned as the leave from 5-10-64 to 11-10-64 was granted to him with specific clarification that no extension will be allowed, that the workman did not report to duty even on 21-10-64 after expiry of the extended leave applied for by him, that he went to the colliery on 29-10-64 having over-stayed the leave and, as such, a show cause notice dated 29-10-64 was served on him, that a departmental enquiry was held on 5-11-64 which the workman attended but left abruptly in the midst of the enquiry, that as the result of the departmental enquiry the lien of the workman was terminated and his name was put on the badli list, that the workman had also overstayed without authorisation when he had been on leave from 24-9-62 to 30-9-62 and was warned by the management and that the dispute in reference is an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute and, as such, it is not maintainable in law. The employers denied knowledge that the workman was a member of the Khan Mazdoor Congress on or before the relevant date.

4. The workmen were represented by Shri Gopal Chandra Munshi, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress and the employers by their Assistant Chief Personnel Officer Shri O. P. Lamba. On behalf of the workmen two witnesses are examined and Exts. W1 to W4 are marked. On behalf of the employers one witness is examined and Exts. E1 to E12 are marked.

5. It is not in dispute that the workman was a pick miner in No. 3 Pit of the employers, that he went on authorised leave from 5th October 1964 to 11th October 1964 and that he extended the leave by seven days more from 13th October 1964 to 20th October 1964 as per his letter Ext. E4. The contention of the management is that they have not sanctioned the extension of leave applied for because the leave granted to him from 5th October 1964 to 11th October 1964 was on the specific clarification that no extension would be allowed. It is not denied by the employers that they did not communicate to the workman the refusal of the extended leave applied for. According to the workman, in the absence of any intimation, he presumed that the extension of leave sought for was granted and he reported to duty on 21st October 1964. But according to the employers he reported to duty on 29th October 1964 and not on 21st October 1964, as pleaded by the workman. The workman examined himself as WW1 and deposed that on his return from leave on 21st October 1964 he presented the leave papers Exts. W2 and W3 to the Welfare Officer reporting himself to duty, but the Welfare Officer did not sign the papers, that the workman then went to the Manager and the Manager asked him to go to the Welfare Officer and that the Welfare Officer told him that he had no work to him and that he should go to the Union of which he became a member. Against this evidence there is the only evidence of the Welfare Officer, EW 1 who has flatly denied that the workman had appeared for duty on 21st October 1964. There is no further evidence to support the Welfare Officer, EW 1. The witness Shri Brijmohan Lal, Labour Welfare Officer, EW 1 does not appear to me independent or on interested. He is the person who had issued the chargesheet, Ext. E5 and conducted the enquiry, as is seen from his report, Ext. E7. He also appeared before the Conciliation Officer and defended the employers, as is manifest from the copy of the letter addressed by the Conciliation Officer to the Chief Labour Commissioner, Ext. E1. During the domestic enquiry conducted by him he put to the prosecution witnesses a question on his own accord and further reinforced the case of the employers that the workman was told verbally also that his extension of leave would not be granted on the ground that he had already availed his pay leave and the exigency of work required grant of short leave. Thus, he is the complainant, prosecutor and judge in respect of the departmental enquiry. He has conceded that once he had given a complaint against the Organising Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress who is also the Secretary of the Branch Congress of the Bhowra Colliery. As is seen from Exts. W2 and W3, the leave of the workman from 5th October 1964 to 11th October 1964 was not granted by the witness EW 1, but was granted by the Manager, whose initials are K. C. N. The witness, EW 1 says that while granting the leave the then Welfare Officer Shri K. C. Nandkeolyar has specifically endorsed that no extension of leave will be allowed. It follows that the leave was granted to the workman by the Welfare Officer Shri K. C. Nandkeolyar and not by the Manager. Before this Tribunal the witness, EW 1 has deposed that the extension of leave from 13th October 1964 to 20th October 1964 was not granted "because already it was stated that the extension would not be allowed". The question is how does he know the reason for not granting the leave? He does not say that he was present when the extension of leave application was considered. It is also in his evidence that the workman did not report to duty on 21st October 1964, against the sworn testimony of the workmen, WW1. Here again he does not explain whether the workman had to report to duty to him and that he maintained any record in this respect. The Manager is not examined. Para 11 of the Standing Orders, says, "if leave is refused or postponed, the fact of such refusal or postponement and the reasons therefor shall

be recorded in writing in a leave register to be maintained for this purpose". No such register is produced. The chargesheet, Ext. E 5 also states that having applied for extension of leave upto 20th October 1964 the workman overstayed upto 28th October 1964. It follows by necessary implication that the employers did not refuse the extension of leave to the workman upto 20th October, 1964. Thus, the workman had to report to duty on 21st October 1964. The workman, WW 1 stated on oath that he did report on 21st October 1964 but the Labour Welfare Officer EW 1 and the Manager avoiled giving him work and they gave him the chargesheet on 29th October 1964. For the reasons given above I find no believable rebuttal evidence to this extent. Hence, I hold that the workman reported to duty on 21st October 1964 and the allegation of overstay of leave against him has no substance.

6. Even assuming that the workman reported to duty only on 29th October 1964, the overstay alleged is merely of eight days. Under para 11 of the Standing Orders the workman loses his lien on his appointment if he does not return within eight days of the expiry of the leave originally granted or subsequently extended. Applying this rule the workmen had to return within eight days of the expiry of his extended leave i.e., before 28th October 1964. According to the employers he reported to duty on 29th October 1964 and, as such, the employers were extremely strict in interpreting the rule against the workman. Apart from all these reasons, the Welfare Officer, EW 1 says categorically that the Agent of the colliery and none else is competent to pass a dismissal order. The dismissal order in the instant case is passed by the Manager and not by the Agent of the colliery, as is seen from Ext. E 12. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation to hold that the termination of the services of the workman was not warranted or justified. The workmen have pleaded that the extreme action was taken by the employers to victimise him for his activities of the Labour Union. As the termination of the services of the workman was not justified it probablises that it was done with the motive as alleged by the workmen.

7. In the statement filed by them the employers had taken objection that the dispute involved in the reference is an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute. But this objection is not pressed at any subsequent stage. That apart, the Organising Secretary of Khan Mazdoor Congress who is also the Secretary of the Branch Congress at the colliery is examined as WW 2. It is his evidence that the Branch of the Congress at the colliery was formed in 1964, that by 31st March 1964 he had enrolled 576 members of the branch as is seen in the membership register Ext. W 4 and that the name of the workman is at Sl. No. 385, Ext. W 4(a). The counterfoil of the receipt showing payment by the workman his subscription is Ext. W 1 and it agrees with the entry Ext. W 4(a). There is no rebuttal evidence. Hence, the objection is over ruled.

8. I, therefore, hold that the action of the management of the Bhowra Colliery of M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. in terminating the services of Shri Kunjal Passi, Pick Miner, No. 3 Pit, with effect from 6th November, 1964 and placing his name on the badli list from the said date was not justified, and, consequently, he should be reinstated with full back wages and other benefits as though his services were continuous and never terminated. I make the award accordingly and submit it under Sec. 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX I

Before the Central Government Additional Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad

REFERENCE No. 21 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, P. O. Bhowra, Distt. Dhanbad.

AND

Thier Workmen

List of Documents admitted in Evidence for the Employers

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & date	Date of admission	Whether admitted by consent or on proof	Proved by
Ext. E 1	Conciliation report dt. 15-1-65 (enclosed with the order of reference).	19-6-67	Admitted	Nil.
Ext. E 2	Original letter of Shri Kunjal Passi dt. 31-10-64 to the Manager, Bhowra Colliery.	6-7-67	On proof	EW 1
Ext. E 3	Copy of letter from Shri Kunjal Passi to the Manager for extension of leave.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 4	Copy of letter dated 10-10-64 from Kunjal Passi to P. O. Saheb, Bhowra Colliery.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 5	Copy of the letter dated 29-10-64 from the Manager to Shri Kunjal Passi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 6	Copy of the letter dt. 31-10-64 from Shri Kunjal Passi to the Manager.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 7	Enquiry report dt. 5-11-64	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 8	True copy of the attendance sheet.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 9	True copy of the statement of Shri A.T. Khawas, Asstt. Manager.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 10	Copy of letter dt. 2-11-64 to Shri Kunjal Passi from the Manager reg. date of enquiry.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 11	Copy of the letter dt. 8-11-62 from the Manager to Shri Kunjal Passi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. E 12	Copy of letter dt. 6-11-64 from the Manager to Shri Kunjal Passi.	Do.	Do.	Do.

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the Workmen

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & date	Date of admission	Whether admitted or proved	Proved by
Ext. W 1	Membership receipt No. 10549 dt. 12-3-64.	6-7-67	On proof	WW 1
Ext. W 2	Leave application dt. 9-7-64 of Shri Kunjal Passi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W 4	Membership Register	Do.	Do.	WW 2

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,

Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Additional Industrial,
Tribunal at Dhanbad.

APPENDIX II

Before the Central Government Additional Industrial Tribunal at
Dhanbad

REFERENCE NO. 21 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries
Limited, P. O. Bhowra, Distt. Dhanbad

AND
Their Workmen

List of Witness examined for the Employers

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
EW 1	Brij Mohan Lal	6th July, 1967

List of witness examined for the Workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
WW1	Kunjai Passi	6-7-67
WW2	B. P. Tripathi	Do.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. 2/6/65 LR.II.]

S.O. 2614.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, in the matter of application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri V. Mastan, ex-clerk, Sub-stores, Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, Bellampalli, Andhra Pradesh, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th July, 1967.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, B.A., B.L., Chairman Industrial Tribunal,
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITION No. 46/1967

IN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 2/1966

BETWEEN:

V. Mastan, Clerk, Sub-stores, The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Bellampalli.

AND

The General Manager, The Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., Bellampalli.

APPEARANCES:

Complainant not present.

Sri Shyam Mohan, Personnel Officer—for the management.

AWARD

This application is under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The applicant was Sub-stores clerk at Bellampalli in the employ of the respondent Company. The Company had charged him with falsification of a receipt passed to the contractor who supplied chocks, the falsifications being prefixing figure '1' to '36' so

as to make it appear that the contractor had supplied 136 chocks as against 36 chocks actually supplied. A domestic enquiry was held. The enquiry officer found that the charge was proved. By order dated 19th April 1967 the Management dismissed the employee from service. I.D. No. 2/66 was then pending. The issue in it was in respect of profit sharing bonus. The employee was thus concerned with that dispute. Therefore the Management paid him one month's wage and then came to this Tribunal with an application for approval of the action taken as required by the proviso to sub-sec. 2(b) of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. That application is M.P. No. 28/67. The employee filed counter in that application pleading that the alteration of figure 36 into 136 was an innocent mistake and that instead of being punished by dismissal he could have been called upon to make good the loss, the loss being over-payment to the contractor by reason of such tampering of the receipt. Notice of the enquiry in that application was given to both sides. The employee did not turn up. The Management's representative was present. After perusing the domestic enquiry file I gave the necessary approval by my order dated 29th May 1967 in M.P. No. 28/67 which is under Sec. 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. Now the employee has filed the application under consideration under Sec. 33A complaining that the Management had violated the provisions of Sec. 33, and claiming reinstatement. The date of this application is 27th May 1967. The Management filed counter to say that they had not done anything violative of the provisions of Sec 33. It is pointed out in the counter that the employee had admitted the changing of figure 36 into 136.

3. I do not see how it could be said that the Management had violated the provisions of Section 33. It had, as found by me in my order in M.P. No. 28/67, paid one month's wage and also filed that application for approval. Thus the twin directive contained in the proviso to sub-sec. 2(b) of Section 33 had been complied with by the Management. There could not be said to be any kind of mala fides in what the Management has done. There was the admission of the employee about alteration of figure 36 into 136, but the explanation being that it was an innocent mistake.

4. The Management have not violated the provisions of Section 33 in any way. The applicant in this application under Section 33A has no cause of complaint. He cannot be reinstated. His application is rejected.

Award passed accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal this the 14th day of July, 1967.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,

Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 7/28/65-LRII.]

S.O. 2615.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri N. H. Bhagwati, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Associated Cement Companies Limited, Nowrozabad Colliery, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st July, 1967.

Arbitration Award

In the matter of The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery,

AND

Its workmen as represented by Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Pursuant to an agreement under Section 10A of the I.D. Act between the parties dated 22nd December 1966 referring the matters specified therein to the arbitration of:

PRESENT:

Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, Arbitrator, Retd. Justice of the Supreme Court.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—Mr. I. M. Nanavati, Advocate, and Mr. M. S. Kapur.

For the Workmen—Mr. K. N. Chougule, General Secretary Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

AWARD

Whereas by an Agreement between The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Nowrozabad Colliery, on the one hand and the Workmen represented by Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the other dated the 22nd December 1966 certain disputes between them have been referred to the arbitration of Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, under Section 10-A of the I.D. Act;

And whereas the parties had agreed that the decision of the said Arbitrator shall be binding on them;

And whereas the said Agreement which was made under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 has been duly published by the Government of India in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 11th February 1967 at pages 379-380;

And whereas the hearing of the said Arbitration has been completed;

Now therefore, I, the said Mr. N. H. Bhagwati, as such Arbitrator, do hereby make the following Award in terms of the said Arbitration Agreement.

Dated at Bombay, this 17th July 1967.

(Sd.) N. H. BHAGWATI,
Arbitrator.

In re: Arbitration Agreement dated 22nd December 1966,

BETWEEN

The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Nowrozabad.

AND

The Workmen of the Nowrozabad Colliery.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour & Employment..)

Whereas as industrial dispute existed between The Associated Cement Companies Limited, Nowrozabad Colliery, Post Office Nowrozabad (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and their workmen represented by the Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Post Office, Nowrozabad, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) (hereinafter referred to as "the Union").

And whereas the Company and the Union by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) referred the said dispute to my sole arbitration as recorded in the Arbitration Agreement forwarded by them to the Central Government.

The Central Government, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) published the said Arbitration Agreement which was received by it on the 23rd January 1967, wherein the specific matters in dispute were described as under:—

- (a) Whether the workmen are entitled to wages for Tuesday, 11th January, 1966 on account of the demise of the Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri?
- (b) Whether the workmen who are on unauthorised absence for the whole week during which any paid festival holiday falls are entitled to wages for such festival holiday? If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?
- (c) Whether the voluntary payment of bonus to the employees who are not covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme at the rate of 15% of annual basic earnings for the Company's financial year 1964-65 amounts to discrimination, and, if so, whether all the workmen who are covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and who have been paid bonus at the rate of 4% of their basic wages and dearness allowance under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, for the said financial year are entitled to the payment of bonus at 15% of annual basic earnings?
- (d) Whether the dismissal of Shri Bakridix Khan, Mining Sirdar, from the Company's service is not justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workmen entitled?

My decision as arbitrator was agreed to be binding on the parties and I was to make my award within a period of six months or within such further time as was extended by mutual agreement between the parties in writing. In case the award was not made within the period aforementioned, the reference to arbitration was to stand automatically cancelled and the parties were to be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

As it was not possible for the arbitration to be over within the period of six months prescribed therein, the parties mutually agreed as provided in the said Arbitration Agreement to extend the period for making the award by one year from the date of expiry of the period of six months by a joint representation signed by the Manager of the Nowrozabad Colliery on behalf of the Company and by Shri K. B. Chowgule, the General Secretary of the Union, on behalf of the workmen on the 15th April 1967. The time for making and publishing my award was thus by mutual agreement between the parties in writing extended upto the 22nd June 1968.

The parties filed their Statements, the workmen in support of their claim and the Company in reply thereto. Both the parties were represented before me at the hearing, the Company by Shri I. M. Nanavati, who appeared together with Shri M. S. Kapur, the Personnel Officer of the Company, the workmen by Shri K. B. Chowgule, the General Secretary of the Union. Both the parties were given ample opportunity by me to argue their cases on the basis of the record already subsisting and such evidence as may be led before me by each of them, oral as well as documentary, which they might choose to do. It may be stated that besides handing in some documents and papers, the parties did not lead any oral evidence at all before me and argued out the dispute on the records already subsisting. No application was made by either party before me for addn. any additional oral evidence in support of their several contentions:

AWARD

Dispute (a): Whether the workmen are entitled to wages for Tuesday, 11th January 1966, on account of the demise of the Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri?

Our Prime Minister the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away suddenly in the early morning of the 11th January 1966, and the Government of India published in the Government Gazette, dated 11th January 1966, Part II, Section 3(i) a Notification from the Ministry of Home Affairs declaring in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881) Tuesday and Wednesday the 11th and 12th January 1966 as public holidays throughout India on account of his demise.

So far as the Nowrozabad Colliery was concerned, Tuesday the 11th January 1966 happened to be the weekly day of rest and consequently a non-working day for the workmen. All the workmen, except those who were required for urgent and essential work like maintenance, repairs, etc., in the Colliery numbering about 150 to 200 were not to attend the Colliery on that day and at a condolence meeting held on Tuesday the 11th January 1966 the Manager of the Colliery declared Wednesday the 12th January 1966 as a paid holiday for the workmen, and the workmen were paid wages for the said 12th January 1966 only. No other workmen except the 150 to 200 workmen abovementioned attended the Colliery on Tuesday the 11th January 1966 and nobody else was paid any wages for the said day. This was the position which obtained in the Nowrozabad Colliery as well as the Kotma Colliery under the management of the Company as also in the various cement factories of the ownership and management of the Company involving about 27,000 workmen, all of whom were treated in the same manner, none of the workmen who had Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as a non-working day, having been paid any wages for that day. The Company worked on the presumption that Tuesday the 11th January 1966 being a weekly day of rest, none of the workmen who was not required on essential jobs as mentioned above, would attend the Colliery and as such none of them would be entitled to any wages for that day. The reason detre adopted by the Company was that if the workmen attended the Colliery on a working day, being ready and willing and able to work for the day, but were refused work on that day by reason of that day having been declared a holiday, the workmen were prevented from earning their legitimate wages for that day, and were therefore entitled to the full payment of the wages as on a paid holiday. The non-working day, the weekly day of rest, which was consequently a non-working day, was not a day on which the workmen were presumed or entitled to attend the Colliery and offer themselves for work and Tuesday the 11th January 1966 being thus a weekly day of rest, though it happened to be the day of the sad demise of the Prime Minister

the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, could not be treated as a paid holiday, the Colliery not having been closed as a result of any notification on the part of the Company closing the same. It was also contended on behalf of the Company that the Notification issued by the Government of India under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXV of 1881) declared Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as a public holiday throughout India but had no effect of closing the Nowrozabad Colliery or the other concerns of the ownership and management of the Company, they not having declared the same as a public holiday, which, if done, would have entitled the workmen to contend that the Colliery was closed by the Company and they were not in a position to work therein in spite of their having been ready and willing and able to do so on that day. It was also pointed out by the Company that the Notification issued in the Government of India Gazette in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 11th January 1966 did not apply to the industries in the Private Sector, and it would require an overt act on the part of the private company to have the said day declared a public holiday for the purpose of treating the same as a paid holiday for the benefit of the workmen concerned.

The workmen on the other hand contended that the declaration of Tuesday the 11th January 1966 and Wednesday the 12th January 1966 as public holidays under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act had the effect of declaring these two days as paid holidays, with the result that all the workmen of the Colliery, whether they were entitled to attend the same or not by reason of Tuesday the 11th January 1966 being a weekly day of rest and consequently a non-working day were presumed to be entitled to attend and offer their services at the Colliery and were thus prevented from doing so by reason of the declaration of Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as a public holiday under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. It was also pointed out on their behalf that the Company paid to the 150 to 200 workmen above-mentioned who attended the Colliery for essential services, *viz.*, maintenance, repairs, etc. treble the daily wages on the basis of Tuesday the 11th January 1966 having been treated as a paid holiday, which they would not have done but for the effect of the Notification as pointed out by them.

The record as submitted before me was not at all supplemented by any oral evidence led on behalf of the parties, the only additional document which was put in being the copy of the Notification published by the Government of India, in the Ministry of Home Affairs declaring Tuesday and Wednesday the 11th and 12th January 1966 as public holidays throughout India under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. This copy of the Notification, without any thing more, does not lend any support to the contention of the workmen. It was open to the workmen to lead evidence to show that the management of the Company declared Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as a paid holiday either by a public notice or an announcement to that effect in any condolence meeting held in the Colliery. Tuesday the 11th January 1966 being admittedly a weekly day of rest and consequently a non-working day, the presumption would be that it was not a holiday, much less a paid holiday, declared as such by any competent authority in regard to the working of the Colliery. There could be no presumption in favour of the absentee workmen that they did not attend the Colliery because of Tuesday the 11th January 1966 having been declared a public holiday by the management or by a competent authority, Tuesday the 11th January 1966 having been a weekly day of rest and consequently a non-working day, that was the presumption on which everybody was entitled to work on Tuesday the 11th January 1966 though it was open to the management to treat this day as a public holiday and therefore a paid holiday entitling the workmen of the Colliery to wages as on a paid holiday. Neither the management nor any other competent authority did so, with the result that the workmen were not entitled to any wages for Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as on a paid holiday.

The fact that the 150 to 200 workmen above-mentioned got paid their wages for Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as on a paid holiday, does not by itself entitle the other workmen to payment of wages for that day as a paid holiday. The payment by itself is not enough to foist on the Company the liability to treat Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as a paid holiday and even if a payment of this nature had been made by the management of the Colliery through mistake or oversight, that would not be enough to establish the contention of the workmen that Tuesday the 11th January 1966 came to be a holiday for the purpose of payment of wages presume to be earned by the workmen on that day on the basis of the said day being a paid holiday.

Under the circumstances, I am, though very reluctantly unable to hold that Tuesday the 11th January 1966, which was a weekly day of rest and consequently

a non-working day, for the workmen of the Nowrozabad Colliery became a paid holiday for the purpose of payment of wages on that day to the workmen who did not in fact attend the factory nor offered themselves for work therein on that day.

The dispute is therefore answered against the workmen to the extent mentioned above, *viz.*, that the workmen of the Nowrozabad Colliery, who had Tuesday the 11th January 1966 as a weekly day of rest and consequently a non-working day and who did not attend the Colliery for any work on that day nor offered themselves for work therein, are not entitled to wages for that day on account of the demise of the Prime Minister the late Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Dispute (b): Whether the workmen who are on unauthorised absence for the whole week during which any paid festival holiday falls are entitled to wages for such festival holiday? If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

When this item of dispute was taken up before me, the parties asked for time in order to arrive at a settlement, which they ultimately did on the 30th June 1967 in terms which were reduced to write in and signed by Shri M. S. Kapur, the Personnel Officer, as representing the Company and Shri K. B. Chowgule, the General Secretary of the Union, as representing its Workmen. The terms of the said Settlement are as under, and are incorporated herein as a settlement of the said dispute between the parties:—

- (1) That on any day in a week in which the paid Festival Holiday falls if a workman is present he shall be paid wages for that Festival Holiday;
- (2) That those workmen who are on authorised leave or who are absent without leave for not more than 30 days, provided no action regarding such absence is taken under the relevant Standing Orders, shall be treated as being present during the week for the purpose;
- (3) In cases where a workman is under suspension pending enquiry, he will be entitled to the holiday wages except in the case where he has been dismissed as a result of the enquiry;
- (4) That the effect to this Settlement will be given from 1st January 1966; and
- (5) That this Settlement shall remain in force till the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board come into force.

This dispute is therefore answered accordingly.

Dispute (c): Whether the voluntary payment of bonus to the employees who are not covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme at the rate of 15% of annual basic earnings of the Company's financial year 1964-65 amounts to discrimination and if so, whether all the workmen who are covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and who have been paid bonus at the rate of 4% of their basic wages and dearness allowance under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, for the said financial year are entitled to the payment of bonus at 15% of annual basic earnings?

For the purpose of this dispute the workmen can be divided into two categories, Category (i) being those whose basic earnings have been Rs. 300/- or less per month and who were covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, and Category (ii) being those whose basic earnings have been more than Rs. 300/- per month and who were not covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme.

The following Extracts from the Award of the Industrial Tribunal—*cum*—Labour Court (Central) at Jubbalpore, dated 23rd December 1966 show the genesis and the nature of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme:—

"The Government of India had by their Notification dated 5th February 1947 constituted a Board of Conciliation (for Bengal and Bihar) under the "Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (an Act which preceded the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947) for promoting settlement of disputes in coal fields. The Conciliation Board submitted its Report dated 12th April 1947. The Government of India by Resolution dated 12th May 1947 accepted the recommendations of the Board. Several demands had been put forward by the Workers' Unions before the Conciliation Board and they were as many as 33. Demand No. 4 out of the said demands was for "profit sharing bonus". With reference to profit

sharing bonus a claim was made by the workmen for four months' pay as bonus and the basis of payment was that four months' bonus was being granted to the Coal workers of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and should also be enjoyed by the workmen employed in other coal mines. After considering the demand for profit bonus, the Conciliation Board in their Report observed as under:—

"We feel that four months basic pay as bonus should be granted bringing the rest of the industry into line with the Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s collieries but that this should be split into two months of calculation, the second of which, we believe, will provide still further incentive to increased production:

- (a) Two months' basic earnings as bonus dependent on attendance. In the case of a miner or other underground piece worker, he shall qualify by completing not less than 190 days attendance per annum. In the case of a weekly or monthly paid employee or surface piece worker, he shall qualify by completing 265 days attendance per annum. This may be known as "Attendance Bonus".
- (b) A figure of cost per ton has been determined for two months basic earnings calculated from Tata's figures of numbers qualifying and their earnings and relating this back to raisings during the given period.

It is intended that this figure of Rs. (to be calculated by the Industry) per ton of coal raised, shall be set aside and at the end of the year shall be shared out amongst those qualifying by attendance, and according to their basic earnings, qualifying periods as in (a). The advantages of this proposal are that the greater the output the greater the share-out, and provides the incentive for every worker to give his best and so reduce the numbers required with a resultant higher O.M.S. This may be named "Production Bonus".

"The only further qualification concerning both attendance and production bonus was that the beneficiary shall not have taken part in an illegal strike during the qualifying period.

"In order to implement the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, an Ordinance styled as "The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Ordinance 1948" was promulgated on 23rd April 1948 and the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme was framed thereunder. The Ordinance ceased to have effect on expiry of six months (on 23rd October, 1948). The Scheme which was framed under the Ordinance was of a permanent nature and the Parliament therefore enacted the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948 (Act 46 of 1948) and the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme framed under the Ordinance continued under the Act.

"It will thus be seen from the above that the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme had its root in the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, which was again consequent upon a demand for four months profit bonus made by the coal mine workers on the analogy of such profit bonus being paid year to year by the collieries of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

"The salient features of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and the bonus paid thereunder were as under:—

Employees whose basic earnings do not exceed Rs. 300/- per month are admissible to bonus under the Scheme. An employee of category (i) should put in attendance of not less than 60 days in a quarter and an employee of category (ii) must put in attendance of not less than 65 days in a quarter in order to be entitled to bonus under the Scheme.

The amount of bonus shall be 1/3rd of the basic earnings of the employees for work done during the quarter for which he qualifies for bonus.

Participation in illegal strike dis-entitles a workman to bonus under the Scheme if such strike is declared illegal by the Regional Labour Commissioner.

Bonus is payable within two months of the ending of the quarter and un-claimed bonus is to be credited to "Reserve Account".

It is to be noticed from the provisions of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme that the Bonus envisaged by the Scheme was standardization of all kinds of bonus so far as the coal mine workers were concerned and it is not any special kind of bonus like Attendance Bonus and/or Production Bonus.

"It is significant that bonus was defined in wide terminology by Section 2(a) of the Act because the Parliament intended to embrace within the bonus payable under the Scheme all kinds of bonus and to avoid any industrial dispute being raised as to attendance Bonus, Production Bonus or Profit Bonus under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Being a controlled industry, the variation in profits between one colliery and another was not expected to be much and it was therefore possible to standardize bonus which was to be paid in addition to wages and being a controlled industry over which the country was vitally interested the Parliament also wanted industrial peace by avoiding disputes as to bonus year to year in one colliery or the other. It was with this intention and object in view that the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme was framed and bonus was directed to be paid equivalent to 33 1/3 per cent of the basic earnings in lieu of all kinds of bonus which could be demanded by way of industrial disputes being raised by the workmen and it was therefore that no nomenclature to either Attendance Bonus or Production Bonus or Profit Bonus was given to bonus payable under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme. The bonus which was paid under the Scheme also did not partake the character of any special type of bonus, the condition as to attendance imposed by the Scheme was to encourage attendance and thereby enable the collieries to earn reasonable profits so that bonus could be paid. But such condition having been incorporated in the Scheme did not characterise the bonus payable under the scheme as "Attendance Bonus". It may be noted that even where the Industrial Tribunal or Labour Appellate Tribunal was granting Profit Bonus in the past, it was usual with them to impose a condition as to certain attendance on the part of the workmen before he became eligible to bonus awarded by the Tribunal as Profit Bonus. Thus, condition as to attendance was a condition as to the eligibility for bonus under the Scheme and by such condition as to eligibility it did not become "Attendance Bonus" as distinguished from any other kind of bonus."

On the above reasoning, the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (Central) at Jubbulpore, observed:—

"It is manifest that bonus paid under the Scheme is an addition to the wage which the coal mine worker is entitled to and it embraces within its scope all kinds of bonus, be it profit bonus, attendance bonus or production bonus and it standardises bonus in the sense of an addition to wage being paid by the collieries to their workmen statutorily so as to avoid and obviate industrial disputes being raised for claiming bonus at the end of every year against each and every colliery".

It is also significant to note that throughout all the relevant years no Union or a Federation of coal miners workers had ever claimed Profit Bonus. It was for the first time that the Union raised this claim in 1961.

This standardized bonus under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme continued to be paid from 1948 onwards to workmen of Category (i) who were the only workmen covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme drawing a basic salary of Rs. 300/- or less per month, the workmen of Category (ii) not being paid anything except what they may be entitled to in law under the Industrial Disputes Act. This went on till the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 came into force on 25th September 1965. The Payment of Bonus Act was enacted as a result of the Report of the Bonus Commission, 1964, which considered arguments on behalf of the Colliery owners as well as the workmen and their Federations, in the course of which they observed in regard to Coal industry as under:—

"Having cited at length the representations of the Employers' Associations in the Coal Industry we have to make the following observations. As regards the point that under a profit bonus system the workmen who may be working under more difficult mining conditions would receive a lower quantum of bonus than workmen working in a colliery having comparatively easy conditions where profits may be considerably higher, it is not a valid objection, for it is inherent in the profit bonus system that the bonus is not directly related to the efforts of each workman or group of workmen. The workmen's best efforts may be neutralised by losses incurred as a result of circumstances over which neither they nor the management may have control. We have already examined the general pros and cons of a profit bonus system and it is not necessary to refer to them again. It has to be borne in mind

that profit bonus is also paid in industries which have incentive bonus schemes; and merely because in the Coal Industry there is a statutory bonus scheme linked to attendance as part of the wage structure, it is not a valid reason why the workmen should not, as in the case of other industries, be allowed to participate in the prosperity of the industry. We may, however, mention that Coal is a very labour intensive industry and the price of coal is controlled. Some rough calculations made by us give ground for the belief that if the general bonus formula were applied to the Coal Mining Industry the workers would probably get only the minimum bonus in a large majority of cases. It might also transpire that in the case of this industry which has never paid profit bonus, the payment of a minimum bonus may necessitate some, though not appreciable, increase in the price of coal. If the payment of a minimum bonus necessitates a rise, we think that it would be preferable to the discontent that might be caused by singling out this industry for excluding the workers in it from the benefits of a profit bonus scheme. It has to be borne in mind that coal mining is one of the most strenuous of occupations. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that our general bonus formula should apply also to the Coal Industry".

It was in pursuance of this recommendation of the Bonus Commission that the Coal Industry was included within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the workmen of Category (i) who were covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme of 1948 to whom the said standardized bonus was being paid comprising of four months' salary as aforesaid also became for the first time entitled to profit sharing bonus in accordance with the general formula adopted under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 in addition to the standardised bonus payable under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme of 1948.

Such profit sharing bonus became payable to the workmen of Category (i) for the financial year 1964-65 on the basis of the annual basic earnings and in so far as the calculable profits for the purpose of distribution of bonus were not, such as to warrant any profit sharing bonus on that basis, the statutory minimum of 4% of basic earnings was paid to the workmen of Category (i) in addition to the standardised bonus already paid to them under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme.

As regards the workmen of Category (ii), an interim bonus of 15% of the annual basic earnings was paid to them pending clarification by various Courts on different matters regarding the various provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, subject to adjustment on final accounts being made up after the decisions had been given by the various Courts, with a view to maintain industrial peace and harmony on the basis of the interim payment which had been made for the previous Financial year 1963-64. This ratio did not apply to the workers of Category (i). On the basis of calculable profits available for distribution of a bonus they were only entitled as on a loss shown on the accounts to merely a minimum bonus of 4% on the basic earnings. Even in their case the management of the Nowrozabad Colliery put up a notice on date the 6th March 1966 applying the same formula and stating that 4% of the basic salary and dearness allowance was being paid to the workmen concerned pending clarification of different matters regarding various provisions of the Act by various Courts and subject to adjustment after the decisions had been given by the various Courts. The workmen belonging to both the categories were therefore treated equally so far as the conditions in regard to interim payments were concerned, the only difference being between 4% minimum of basic wages in regard to workmen of Category (i) and 15% in regard to workmen of Category (ii). The payment of 15% interim bonus was made to the workmen of Category (ii) voluntarily and on grounds of policy and expediency with a view to maintain industrial peace and harmony and in order to avoid discontent among workmen though they would not be entitled to the same on strict computation of figures just as it was done in the previous Financial Year. The workmen of Category (i) were excluded from this voluntary payment, because they had been receiving in addition to whatever bonus may be payable under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, four months' salary by way of standardized bonus under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme.

On a strict computation of figures a workman drawing Rs. 300/- per month as basic pay would receive Rs. 1200/- as bonus under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and Rs. 202/- under the payment of Bonus Act 1965, being the minimum 4% basic pay and dearness allowance, thus receiving Rs. 402/- in the aggregate as and by way of bonus in addition to basic pay and dearness allowance. A workman of the Category (ii) drawing Rs. 301/- as basic pay would earn Rs. 540/- being the 15% of the basic earnings which amount to 8% of the total earnings under the

Payment of Bonus Act, 4% compulsory being Rs. 270/- and the other 4% voluntary being Rs. 270/-, thus receiving Rs. 540/- in the aggregate annually by way of bonus under the dispensation of the Company. It will thus be seen that a workman of Category (i) would be earning Rs. 1402/- as against Rs. 540/- earned by a workman of Category (ii) on the calculation of figures as above. This as characterised above was a payment made voluntarily as a matter of policy and expediency to persons with a lower salary who deserved to receive much more than the persons drawing a higher basic salary. There would be no discrimination within the term as known to our Constitution, because the workmen of Category (i) were a class by themselves with characteristics which differentiated them from workmen of Category (ii), who belonged to the class of higher paid employees and therefore falling to be treated differently from those of Category (i). There was thus no discrimination at all which could be laid at the door of the Company. If at all there was discrimination to use the word in common parlance, it was in favour of those who were least able to bear the burden of the rising spiral of prices, a measure which should rather be commended than condemned.

It was urged by Shri K. B. Chowgule, the General Secretary of the Union that the Majumdar Award, which was made by the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), Calcutta, split up the whole wage structure into three parts, (i) basic wages, (ii) dearness allowance and (iii) statutory bonus and converted the standardized bonus, which was being given under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme into a component part of the wages being paid by the employers to the employees. It was therefore submitted that it shed itself of the character of profit bonus and became a payment to be made out and out by the employer to the employee irrespective of any idea of the bonus having the characteristic of profit bonus or any other. When therefore the Bonus Commission considered the case of the workmen working in the collieries, they knew full well that there was no profit sharing bonus as such enjoyed by the workmen and even though the workmen of Category (i) were receiving the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme that was a part of the wages which had been incorporated within the wage structure as analysed by the Majumdar Award and when the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 came to be enacted instead of excluding the workmen of Category (i) from the benefit of the profit sharing bonus, it actually indicated that workers in the collieries were entitled to profit sharing bonus. It was therefore urged on behalf of these workmen that they were entitled to profit sharing bonus in addition to the standardised profits paid to them under the Coal Mines bonus Scheme, and were therefore entitled to be treated as on a par with the workmen of Category (ii) who were drawing basic salary of Rs. 301 and above.

This argument does not take into account the fact that when the Majumdar Award did was merely re-classifying and re-categorising the standardised profits which were being paid to the workmen of Category (i). The conditions imposed upon them for earning these standardised profits did not convert them into a profit sharing bonus. It was a payment to those workmen in order to bring about a parity between the workers in the Company and the workers in the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and by reason of the ratio adopted by the Majumdar Report did not acquire any other quality than the one which it had already enjoyed. The Majumdar Award therefore, in my opinion, did not make any difference to the position as it obtained since the enactment of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1948 and in spite of the enactment of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the standardized bonus continued payable to the workers of Category (i) as before in addition to the minimum profit sharing bonus of 4% payable to them under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 on calculation of figures of distributable profits. The workmen of Category (i) were not by anything that had transpired during the interval or by the enactment of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 rehabilitated to the position of workmen of Category (ii) and not entitled to any higher bonus than the minimum of 4% awarded to them on profit calculation.

I have no doubt been told that the Award of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Tribunal (Central) at Jabulpore dated 23rd December 1966 is *sub judice* and cannot be treated as the final word on the subject. I have taken that factor into account but I am inclined to adopt the reasoning adopted by the Tribunal and to agree with the conclusion reached by it in regard to the nature of the standardized bonus payable to workmen of Category (i) under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme.

Having regard to the above circumstances I have come to the conclusion that the workers of Category (i) have no industrial claim of the nature put forward by them against the employers, that they are not entitled to the voluntary payment of bonus at the rate of 15% of the annual basic earnings for the Company's Financial Year 1964-65, that the payment of the said bonus voluntarily to the workers of Category (ii) does not amount to discrimination against the workmen

of Category (i) and all the workmen covered by the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and who are being paid bonus at the rate of 4% of their basic wages and dearness allowance under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, for the said financial year are not entitled to the payment of bonus at 15% of the Annual Basic earnings.

This dispute is therefore thus answered in the negative.

Dispute (d): Whether the dismissal of Shri Bakridi Khan, Mining Sirdar, from the Company's service is not justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?

Shri Bakridi Khan was employed as a Mining Sirdar at the Nowrozabad Colliery. On the 17th October 1964, while he was on duty in the third shift, he instructed Shri Bhopal Singh an underground Mazdoor to remove four G.I. pipes belonging to the Company and to deliver them at his house without taking any permission from the Company. Under the instructions of Shri Bakridi Khan, Shri Bhopal Singh consequently left the Mine during his shift working hours and removed the pipes lying near the mouth of Incline No. 3. The loss of the pipes was discovered on the morning of 18th October 1964 and a complaint was lodged with the Police. After investigation, the Police informed the Company that two pipes out of the said four pipes were recovered from the house of Shri Bakridi Khan.

As the aforesaid action of Shri Bakridi Khan, tantamounted to misconduct under the Company's Standing Orders, a Charge Sheet No. NC/8-7/3268 dated 6/7-11-64 was issued to him setting out the above charge.

Shri Zakridi Khan replied by his letter dated 12th November 1964 asking for ten days' time to reply to the Charge Sheet. He desired to investigate for himself as to how the Charge Sheet had been issued to him along with the reasons for the issue of the same, so that he could squarely meet the charges, if in spite of his detailed reply the Company would prefer to proceed with the enquiry.

Shri Bakridi Khan conducted his own investigation and by his written explanation dated 28th November 1964 to the said Charge Sheet denied the charge levelled against him.

Thereafter Shri Bakridi Khan was informed by letter No. NC/A.7/4064 dated 19/23rd November 1964 that an enquiry into the said Charge Sheet would be held on the 28th November 1964 at 3 P.M. by Shri H. S. Mathur, the Administrative Officer.

Shri Bakridi Khan requested that he should be permitted to bring a representative at the enquiry and indicated that one Swami Babu, a typist clerk may be allowed to be present at the enquiry. A reply was sent by the Company to him the same day stating that he could be allowed to bring a representative of his own department, which was the usual practice of the Management. Shri Bakridi Khan thereupon stated in a letter of the same date that at the said enquiry either Shri Mukerji or Shri S. S. Das be allowed as his representatives. This letter was immediately replied to by the Management drawing his attention to the earlier letter wherein it had already been stated that one of the workmen of his department would be permitted at the enquiry.

Shri Bakridi Khan however did not attend the Enquiry fixed on the 28th November 1964 as intimated to him. He was therefore informed by letter No. NC/A.7/4945 dated 2nd January 1965 that as he failed to attend the enquiry another chance was being given to him and that the enquiry would be held on 4th January 1965. He was further informed that he should remain present at the enquiry with his witnesses and that if he failed to do so, the enquiry would be conducted ex-parte.

In the meantime he had addressed a letter dated 2nd January 1965 to the Management that prejudice had already been caused to him by holding an ex-parte enquiry in respect of his co-accused and he had also made clear to them his position *vis a vis* the enquiry by the Police and the management were still persisting in holding the enquiry. He therefore intimated to the Management that he would only attend the enquiry on return of the General Secretary of the Union, who would assist him in the enquiry. He stated that he had to take that step because the management did not allow any of his named representatives to help him in the enquiry when such facility was given in the past to various workers. He stated that the General Secretary of the Union would be available at Nowrozabad on the 14th January 1965 and he asked for an adjournment of the enquiry till then. A reply was sent to this letter by the Management on the 3rd

January 1965 denying the alleged practice of allowing the General Secretary of the Union to assist any charge sheeted employee at an enquiry. His attention was also drawn to the fact that in the previous letters the Management had agreed to his bringing any person from his Department to be present at the enquiry, but that in spite of all those opportunities given to him, he seemed to be evading the enquiry on one pretext or another. In the last paragraph of that letter he was finally given an intimation that the enquiry would be held at 3 p.m. on 4th January 1965 as already intimated to him and it was indicated that if he failed to attend along with his witnesses, the enquiry would nevertheless be proceeded with as indicated. Shri Bakridi Khan by his further letter dated 4th January 1964 asked for permission to allow the General Secretary outside the enquiry Room and he would ask him any matters which he could not understand inasmuch as there was no such person in his Department. The Management replied on the very same day pointing out the various discrepancies in his statements already made from time to time and pointing out that he was trying to evade the enquiry on one pretext or another. He was finally warned that if he failed to turn up at the enquiry at the scheduled time on the said day, the enquiry would nevertheless be proceeded with.

Inasmuch as Shri Bakridi Khan failed and neglected to present himself at the enquiry, which was held after 3-30 p.m. on the 4th January 1965, the enquiry was proceeded with ex-parte. Four witnesses were examined in support of the charge and the Enquiry Officer by his finding dated 22nd January 1965 held that the charge against Shri Bakridi Khan was proved. The Enquiry Officer recommended that Bakridi Khan should be dismissed from the Company's service.

Since the Manager himself was a witness at the said enquiry, he passed an Order dated 24th January 1965 forwarding the complete enquiry proceedings and findings and the recommendations of the Enquiry Officer to the Agent for necessary orders. The Agent after having gone through the enquiry by Order dated 5th August 1965 agreed with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and accepted his recommendations. The Agent therefore ordered that Shri Bakridi Khan should be dismissed from the Company's service.

Accordingly Shri Bakridi Khan by a letter No. NC/A-7/1455 dated 25th September 1965 was dismissed from the Company's service.

As proceedings were pending before the Hon'ble Mr. F. Jijibhoy, an application dated 25th September 1965 under Section 33, sub-section 2(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act was made to him for the approval of the dismissal of Shri Bakridi Khan. The Hon'ble Arbitrator after going into the merits of the case, by an Order dated 15th September 1966 was pleased to grant his approval to the dismissal of Shri Bakridi Khan.

On the facts and findings set out above, the Company submitted before me that the dismissal of Shri Bakridi Khan from the Company's employ was perfectly legal, valid and fully justified and Shri Bakridi Khan was not entitled to any relief whatsoever. The Company reiterated that Shri Bakridi Khan was dismissed after a fair and proper enquiry wherein he was given full opportunities to put up his defence.

It was contended on behalf of the Union that the Company held the exparte enquiry by ignoring the representations of Shri Bakridi Khan to provide him reasonable assistance during the course of the enquiry. It was contended that Shri Bakridi Khan did not commit the alleged offences and that he was falsely implicated due to personal enmity with one of the witnesses Shri Laxman Singh. It was further contended that Shri Bakridi Khan had been penalised by the Company as he was the Vice President of the Union. It was therefore contended that the dismissal of Shri Bakridi Khan was not in conformity with the provisions of the law and that the same was illegal and unjustified.

It may be noted that Shri Bakridi Khan had ample opportunities given to him to bring at the enquiry his representative from his Department in order to assist him at the enquiry, but beyond giving the names of the Typist clerk in the first instance and two other employees of another Department thereafter, he did nothing and taking shelter under the legal quibbling in so far as his co-accused were not tried along with him and that Police proceedings were simultaneously pending against him along with the domestic enquiry in question, he refused to appear unless the General Secretary of the Union, who was out of station returned after some time and was in a position to assist him at the enquiry even by being allowed to sit outside the room where the enquiry was being held. In the correspondence that took place, it was pointed to Shri Bakridi Khan by the Management that all those pleas were merely pleas for time and there was no substance therein.

He was assured that he would be given a fair and reasonable opportunity of defending himself if he presented himself at the enquiry on 4th January 1965 and the enquiry would be held in consonance with the principles of natural justice. Shri Bakridi Khan however failed and neglected to avail himself of the said opportunity and persisted in his attitude of not presenting himself before the Enquiry Officer unless and until the General Secretary of the Union returned from upcountry and was in a position to assist him as he required. The Company submits that the said Shri Bakridi Khan was not in law or as a matter of practice of the Company entitled to any of the requests of his being granted and all those were mere pretexts urged by him in order to evade the enquiry. It was ultimately urged by Shri K. B. Chougule, the Secretary of the Union, before me that no permission was granted to his witnesses by the Head of the Department concerned to be present at the enquiry and give evidence on behalf of Shri Bakridi Khan. This allegation was denied on behalf of the Management and there is nothing more to it than a mere statement in respect of the same made in the course of the arguments.

It was pointed out before me that there was no provision in the Standing Orders in regard to a workman being entitled to be represented by another workman of his own choice though he may be belonging not to his own department but another department of the concern. It was conceded that in the absence of any such provision in the Standing Orders, the workman had no right to be represented by another workman before the domestic enquiry. The same position would conceivably obtain in regard to the General Secretary of the Union also. These grievances of his are therefore without substance and do not advance his case any further.

As regards the merits of the enquiry, I am constrained to hold on the evidence on record that the enquiry which was held by the Enquiry Officer commencing ex parte from the 4th January 1965 and completed by the evidence of the other witnesses taken subsequently, was a fair and reasonable enquiry and in spite of ample opportunity having been given to Shri Bakridi Khan either before the Enquiry Officer or even before me, no evidence as led by Shri Bakridi Khan in support of his allegations both as regards the procedure adopted therein as well as on the merits and his contentions and allegations remain non-proven. On the evidence as it stands on the record, it is clear that the charge levelled against Shri Bakridi Khan by the management has been amply proved by the evidence of witnesses which contains all the necessary materials in order to prove the same, if believed.

As regards the scope of the domestic enquiry, it was held by the Supreme Court in *Ritz Theatre vs. its workmen* (1962) 2 L.L.J. 493:—

"It is well settled that if an employer serves the relevant charge or charges on his employees and holds a proper and fair enquiry, it would be open to him to go on the report submitted to him by the enquiry officer and to dismiss the employee concerned. If the enquiry has been properly held, the order of dismissal passed against the employee as a result of such enquiry can be challenged if it is shown that the conclusions reached at the departmental enquiry were perverse or the impugned dismissal is vindictive or mala fide and amounts to unfair labour practice. In such an enquiry before the Tribunal it is not open to the Tribunal to sit in appeal over the findings recorded at the domestic enquiry. When a proper enquiry has been held it would be open to the Enquiry Officer holding the domestic enquiry to deal with the matter on the merits bona fide and come to his own conclusions".

It is in accordance with the principles above laid down that I have got to approach the question whether the order of dismissal passed against Shri Bakridi Khan was valid and lawful. There is ample evidence on record to show that the relevant charges were served on Shri Bakridi Khan and a proper and fair enquiry was held giving him ample opportunity to present himself before the Enquiry Officer on the 4th January 1965 with his own witnesses and conduct his own defence in the proper way. There is no proof of the allegations made by Shri Bakridi Khan that the findings of the enquiry officer were perverse or that the dismissal order was vindictive or mala fide and amounted to an unfair labour practice. It is not open to me, as I was invited to do, to substitute my judgment for the judgment of the Enquiry Officer. When a proper enquiry had been made, it was open to the Enquiry Officer holding the domestic enquiry to deal with the matter on the merits bona fide and come to his own conclusion. There is ample proof of the bonafides of the Enquiry Officer available in the record in so far as

permission was granted by the Hon'ble Arbitrator Shri F. Jijibhoy to dismiss Shri Bakridi Khan from the employ of the Company when the matter was referred to him under Section 33(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Having regard to all the circumstances mentioned above, I have come to the conclusion that the dismissal of Shri Bakridi Khan from the Company's service cannot be said to be "not justified".

The said order was perfectly valid and lawful and the specific matter in dispute is answered against Shri Bakridi Khan and his dismissal by the Company from its employ is confirmed.

Having regard to the findings recorded in regard to all the matters in dispute discussed hereinabove, the workmen would have been normally bound to pay the costs of this reference, but according to the convention established between the Company and its workmen, the Company will bear and pay all the costs, charges and expenses of the arbitration including my fees, the workman making only a token contribution of Re. 1/- towards the same.

Dated this 17th day of July 1967.

N. H. BHAGWATI,
Arbitrator.
[No. 5/29/66-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967

S.O. 2616.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Barora Colliery, P.O. Nawagarh, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st July, 1967.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR**

Dated July 4, 1967

REFERENCE No. 43 OF 1967 (DHANBAD TRIBUNAL)

REFERENCE No. CGIT/LC(R) (23)/67 (JABALPUR TRIBUNAL)

In the matter of an industrial dispute between the workmen and the employers of M/s Barora Colliery, Post Office Nawagarh, Distt. Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers: None.

For the workmen: None.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mine.

DISTRICT: Dhanbad (Bihar).

AWARD

By notification No. 2/27/64-LR.II, dated 15-5-1964, the Ministry of Labour and Employment referred the following matter of dispute as stated in the Schedule under the order of reference, to Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad:—

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Barora Colliery of Messrs Barora Coal Concern, Post Office Nawagarh (Dhanbad) is justified in working their mine for only 5 (five) days in each week, resulting in loss of wages and other benefits etc. to the trammers and other workmen, who are prepared to work for six days in each week? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

The case remained pending before Dhanbad Tribunal till it was transferred to this Tribunal by Notification No. 8/23/67-LR-II dated 25th April, 1967.

Before Dhanbad Tribunal only the management had filed a statement of claim. None was filed on behalf of the workmen. On issue of usual notices to parties it was intimated on the first date of hearing which was 27-5-67 that there were negotiations for a compromise and settlement. The settlement, however, was

ultimately reached and terms of the compromise petition as embodied in the annexure were received by this Tribunal on 17-6-67.

The matter of dispute under reference relates to working of the mine for five days only thereby resulting in loss of wages. By terms of settlement the management has agreed to run the mine for six days a week instead of five days. The settlement is a just and fair compromise of the dispute and is accepted. An award in terms thereof is recorded accordingly.

(Sd.) G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Camp : 23A, Church Lane, Allahabad.

Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(23)/67

BETWEEN

Employers in relation to Barora Colliery, P.O. Nawagarh, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

JOINT PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The parties above-named most respectfully beg to submit as under:—

(1) That the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment vide its Notification No. 2/27/64-LRII dated 15-4-1964 referred the under mentioned matter for adjudication:—

Whether the management of Barora Colliery of Messrs Barora Coal Concern, Post Office Nawagarh (Dhanbad) is justified in working their mine for only 5(five) days in each week resulting in loss of wages and other benefits etc. to the trammers and other workmen, who are prepared to work for six days in each week? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

(2) That the parties herein concerned have since discussed the issue for a mutual settlement and it is now agreed by the parties as under:—

(a) That the Employers agree to run the mine on six days a week basis and all the employees will have opportunity for full employment;

(b) That the parties will exert their influence to convince the miner to work for all the six days so that normal output may be maintained to enable other category workmen to get employment since these are interconnected;

(c) That the system will start from working week commencing from 14th June, 1967.

(3) That the parties most respectfully submit that this Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly accept this compromise petition and pass an award in terms thereof.

And for this act of kindness the parties as in duty bound shall ever pray.

For the Workmen:

For COLLIERY MAZDOOR SANGH

Sd. Illegible 14-6-67 Secretary.

Dated. Dhanbad the 14th June, 1967.

For the Employers:

Sd/ Illegible
14/6 Agent

G. C. AGARWALA,

Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/27/64-LRII).

S.O. 2617.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bhanora Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, Burdwan, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd July, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

Reference No. 98 of 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Bhanora Colliery,
AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of employers—Shri C. L. Ganguly, Advocate.*On behalf of workmen*—Shri K. C. Mitra, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 8/37/66-LRII dated 22-4-66, the Central Government, referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bhanora Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, P.O. Dishergarh, Dist. Burdwan, and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

"Whether the dismissal of Sarvashri Baijnath, Salamuddin, Neazul, Islam, Fulchand and Atawullah, all loaders and Shri Gouri Shankar Prasad overman trainee, of Bhanora Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited, was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. Of the seven workmen mentioned above, Gouri Shankar Prasad was an overman trainee recently appointed at Bhanora Colliery and the other 6 were underground loaders. 5 underground loaders, namely Salamuddin, Neazul, Islam, Atawullah and one Chota Mahabir had some quarrel with other workmen over tubs during the second shift of 10th November, 1965. When a report of the incident reached the manager, he drew up chargesheets against these 5 loaders and also suspended them. About 9 A.M. on 11th November 1965 these 5 loaders with Gouri Shankar Prasad, the overman trainee, came and represented that the loaders had been suspended without justification. The manager asked them to see him about 4 P.M. Those men saw the manager again at about 4.30 P.M. The manager had, in the meantime, got a detailed report about the incident over the tubs. He told the workmen who had come to see him that enquiry would be held on the basis of the chargesheets issued on the 5 workmen and if they were found not guilty, they would receive their pay for the period of suspension. Those men then went away.

3. According to the Management, what happened thereafter is as follows: After finishing the work in the office, the manager Sri S. D. Banerjee with two under-managers Sri K. Chatterjee and Sri S. Bhattacharjee, left the colliery office at about 6.30 P.M. and started for their quarters with Raghubir, personal peon of the manager. When they were passing through the main gate of the colliery, which is about 300' from the colliery office, Gouri Shankar Prasad along with a number of loaders including, according to the management not only Neazul, Salamuddin, Islam, Atawullah and Chota Mahabir but also Baijnath and Fulchand and several other loaders, came up and Gouri Shankar demanded that the suspension order on the 5 loaders should be withdrawn. The manager repeated that enquiry would be held on the chargesheets and the workmen would receive pay during the period of suspension if they were found not guilty. After the manager and under-managers had proceeded a little further towards their quarters near the C.R.O. Camp, Gouri Shankar shouted that the matter could not be settled in that way and he shouted to the workmen to surround the manager. Thereupon the loaders who have with Gouri Shankar ran forward and obstructed the manager and the under-managers from proceeding further. Salamuddin raised his belcha in a pose for striking the manager and Gouri Shankar caught hold of the manager by his hand. No further assault was actually made as Raghubir shouted and people who were in the near by tea stall, Janakdeo and other came up and they asked Gouri Shankar and other loaders with him to go away and not assault or obstruct the manager. Gouri Shankar and other loaders with him thereupon went away. Janakdeo and others escorted the manager and the undermanager to their respective quarters. Next morning chargesheets were drawn up against 8 persons namely, Gouri Shankar Prasad, Salamuddin, Neazul, Islam, Atawullah and Chota Mahabir and Baijnath and Fulchand for thus obstructing the manager and the under-managers on their way home and for abusing and threatening. The chargesheeted workmen

gave their replies through the union office, the replies being drafted by the late Keshab Banerjee, General Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Union. The replies were not considered satisfactory and an enquiry was held by Sri A. B. Choudhury who was then the Deputy Labour Advisor of the Equitable Coal Company on 24-11-65. Gouri Shankar Prasad was absent from the inquiry, but the other 7 workmen, the underground loaders, were all present and took part in the enquiry. Chota Mahabir admitted the charges and asked for mercy. The others pleaded not guilty. The enquiring officer however in his report which he submitted on 26-11-65 found all the persons guilty of the charge against them and he recommended a lighter sentence against Chota Mahabir because of his frank admission. The manager sent the report of the enquiring officer to the Chief Mining Engineer and the Chief Mining Engineer directed that orders of dismissal be passed against the chargesheeted workmen except Chota Mahabir who was to be punished by 10 days' suspension. The orders of dismissal were passed accordingly by the manager on 7-12-65.

4. According to the written statement of the union, the seven workmen were all members of the Bhanora unit of the Colliery Mazdoor Union, and sometime in 1965 Gouri Shankar Prasad followed by Baijnath and others, the underground loaders concerned in the case organised a general protest of the workers because one Singara Singh who was then a supervisor at the colliery seriously assaulted a workman, and the management instead of redressing the grievance of the workman supported the supervisor. There was stoppage of work as an expression of the general protest by the workmen, and a settlement was made through the efforts of Gouri Shankar Prasad and others. The management, therefore were not pleased with Gouri Shankar Prasad and the 6 loaders who had supported him, and the management took advantage of some disagreement which the underground loaders had amongst themselves over the distribution of tubs and served chargesheets on the loaders. According to the union there was no wrongful obstruction of the manager and the under-managers when they were going homewards, in the evening of 11-11-1965, but Gouri Shankar and the underground loaders who were chargesheeted had gone to see the manager at his office and had ventilated their grievances and requested the withdrawal of the suspension orders so that the loaders might work and earn their wages. According to the union, therefore, the charges mentioned in the second chargesheets, namely the alleged obstruction of the manager and the under-managers were altogether false. As to the enquiry, according to the union, the workmen were not given reasonable opportunity to defend themselves and further the management exonerated Chota Mahabir and punished others with dismissal, and this discrimination on the part of the management showed their intention to victimise the other workmen who had incurred the displeasure of the management before. The union, therefore, asked for reinstatement of all the workmen with backwages.

5. According to the management, the incident in the evening of 11th November had actually taken place, the manager and the under managers being obstructed on their way home and abused and threatened with assault. A domestic enquiry was held in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the orders of dismissal were passed under the direction of the Chief Mining Engineer. According to the management, therefore, there is no scope for interference with the orders passed against the seven workmen. The management further denied that Gouri Shankar and the other workmen had taken any prominent part in organising any general protest of workers over the alleged assault by the supervisor on a workman, and the management denied that because of any such incident the management bore ill will against the workmen concerned.

6. The union examined three witnesses, i.e. three of the workmen concerned in the case. None of them spoke about the trouble which is supposed to have taken place previously over the supervisor Singara Singh having assaulted a workman or about the part taken by Gouri Shankar and other workmen to organise the protest of workmen against such conduct of the supervisor. Accordingly, the reason given in the written statement of the union for the management having a grudge or ill will against the workmen has not been established. It has not also appeared from the evidence that the workmen were important members of the unit of the Colliery Mazdoor Union at Bhanora colliery or that they submitted petitions about grievances to the manager or to the Regional Labour Commissioner or the Mining Inspector. It has next to be considered whether the enquiry was properly held.

7. On the first date of hearing the management produced two witnesses, namely the then Deputy Labour Advisor of Equitable Coal Co. Limited, Shri A. B. Choudhury, who held the enquiry, and Sri S. D. Banerjee who was then the manager

of the Bhanora colliery. From the record of the enquiry proceedings, Ext. E, proved by Sri A. B. Choudhury it appears that the witnesses were cross examined by some of the chargesheeted workmen, but that the statements of the chargesheeted workmen were not recorded after the examination of the 9 witnesses for the management. P.W 1, Baijnath has stated before the Tribunal that the enquiring officer did not ask the chargesheeted workmen to cross examine the witnesses examined for the management, but this cannot be accepted as correct in view of the state of things shown by the record of the inquiring proceedings. Ext. E and by the evidence of enquiring officer, Sri A. B. Choudhury. If however the chargesheeted workmen were not questioned about their defence after the examination of the management's witnesses, it must be held that the enquiry was defective because an important principle of natural justice was not followed. The enquiring officer stated that in the beginning he read over the chargesheet to each of the accused workmen and asked him about his plea, and also asked each workman about the written reply to the chargesheet and each workman admitted his written reply. Although this is not mentioned in the enquiry proceedings, Ext. E, this point was admitted by the witnesses examined on behalf of the union; thus, PW 1, Baijnath, admitted that the chargesheeted workmen were questioned by the enquiring officer whether they were guilty of the charges mentioned in the chargesheet or not, and PW2 Salamuddin and PW3 Neazul also stated that the enquiring officer first asked them whether they were guilty of the charge mentioned in the chargesheet, i.e. whether they had obstructed or abused the manager. So far the procedure followed by the enquiring officer was correct. The enquiring officer also stated that after completing the examination of management's witnesses, he asked the chargesheeted workmen whether they had anything to add and whether they had any defence witness, and as they did not want to give any further statement and did not want to produce any defence witness, he did not write anything in the proceedings. In his report, Ext. F, the enquiring officer briefly stated the procedure he had followed. There he stated that after examining each witness for the management his statement was read over and explained, and that he gave the accused workmen the opportunity to cross examine the witness. He also stated that the accused workmen were given the chance to produce their defence witnesses which however they did not do. But he did not state that he had also questioned each accused generally on the facts and circumstances appearing against him from the evidence of the management's witnesses. PW 1 Baijnath stated that after the management's witnesses had been examined, the chargesheeted workmen wanted to give their statement but that was not recorded. PW 2, Salamuddin, stated that after the witnesses for the management were examined the enquiring officer only asked the chargesheeted workmen whether they had defence witnesses and did not ask any further question. PW 3 Neazul stated that after the examination of management's witnesses, the enquiring officer did not ask for the statement of the chargesheeted workmen. I must, therefore, hold that the chargesheeted workmen were not examined after the examination of the management's witnesses i.e. they were not given the chance of explain their individual defence after the evidence against them had been heard. For instance, PW 1 Baijnath has taken the defence before the tribunal that at the alleged time of occurrence time at 6.30 p.m. on 11-11-65 he was on his duty underground in the second shift and that he could not have taken part in the occurrence. If he had been specifically questioned, that defence might have been taken before the enquiring officer; Shri C. L. Ganguly, appearing for the management has pointed out that in the reply given by the workman to the chargesheet this specific defence was not taken by Baijnath. It appears however that except in the case of Gouri Shankar, the overman trainee for whom a specific defence was taken in the written reply. Ext. H, the same identical reply was typed out by the union office in respect of other 6 workmen with whom we are concerned in the case, vide Ext. H 1-H 6, the statement being to the effect that the workmen had been stopped from duty on wrong information that he and other loaders had been quarrelling underground over tubs, and that accordingly he and other loaders along with Gouri Shankar went to the manager's office at 9 a.m.; that the manager asked them to come at 4.30 p.m., that they went again at 4.30 p.m. but the manager did not listen to their complaint and wrongly issued the second chargesheets. Now, two of these workmen, namely Baijnath and Fulchand, had not been stopped from work, because they were not among the 5 loaders who were chargesheeted for quarrelling underground in the second shift of the 10th November 1965. Apparently the chargesheeted workmen who saw the late Keshab Banerjee for drafting the reply to their chargesheets failed to explain to him the distinction between the case of Baijnath and Fulchand on the one side and the other 5 loaders including Chota Mahabir on the other side, although the special case of Gouri Shankar the overman trainee was explained to him. In the circumstances, the fact that the defence of alibi was not taken by Baijnath in the written reply to the chargesheet does not

show that the defence is false or that the defence would not have been taken before the enquiring officer if Baijnath had been questioned specifically after the close of the management's evidence.

8. The management was informed about this defect in the enquiry on the first date of hearing, 24-5-67, and the management thereupon wanted an adjournment to produce evidence to prove the charges before the tribunal. Accordingly, the hearing was adjourned to 17-7-67 and on that day the management examined 4 other witnesses, namely, MW 3, S. K. Chatterjee under manager, MW 4 Sri S. Bhattacharyya, under manager, M.W. 5 Raghubir Singh and MW 6 Janak Deo. The union did not produce any further evidence to rebut the evidence given on the side of the management but relied on the evidence given on the first date of hearing.

9. From the evidence of MW 2, Sri S. D. Banerjee, Manager and the 4 witnesses examined on the adjourned day of hearing including the two under managers, it must be held that there was obstruction or wrongful restraint of the manager and the under managers as they were proceeding towards their quarters at about 6.30 p.m. on 11-11-65, after the manager had refused to withdraw the suspension orders against the 5 underground loaders. The question is whether all the workmen mentioned in the order of reference were implicated in the wrongful restraint and threats of assault to the manager. The manager himself admitted that he did not know all the workmen from before. The evidence of recognition however came from the other witnesses examined on the adjourned date of hearing. Sri K. Chatterjee, under manager mentioned Gouri Shankar, Salamuddin, Atawullah and Baijnath in examination in chief. In cross examination he also mentioned Neazul and Chota Mahabir. He admitted however that it was dark when they were proceeding towards their quarters, it being about 6.30 p.m. in November but he said that there were some lights burning on lamp posts on the roadway between the colliery office and the manager's quarters. The other under manager, Sri S. Bhattacharyya, first spoke of recognition by the light of the cap lamps which some of the loaders carried. Subsequently, however he also mentioned the lights burning on the lamp posts. He mentioned all the workmen concerned in the case, but he admitted in cross examination that he did not know all of them by name. More positive evidence of recognition came from PW 5, Raghubir, the peon of the manager and PW 6, Janak Deo, the engine driver at the colliery who came up on hearing the shouts of Raghubir. P.W. 5, Raghubir said in cross examination that he gave the names of the loaders to the manager when the loaders were obstructing the manager. PW 6, Janak Deo spoke about having seen the belcha in the hand of Salamuddin and seeing Fulchand, Chota Mahabir, Neazul and others. Between PW 5 and PW 6, therefore, all the workmen mentioned in the order of reference, were named as having taken part in the occurrence.

10. It has to be remembered however that when a number of men surrounded the party at night, even if there were lamps on lamp posts burning at intervals, the place could not be brightly lit up and the evidence of recognition has to be taken with caution, particularly when there is evidence of alibi on the other side. Thus, as regards Baijnath his positive evidence is that at 6.30 p.m. he was on duty in the second shift which is from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight and was working underground and did not join any other workmen in obstructing the manager. Two contrary suggestions were put to Baijnath in cross examination, namely that he did not report for duty underground until 7 p.m., and again that he got his attendance recorded and took his cap lamp but did not then join his shift but went away. It is clear that these contrary suggestions cannot be accepted, and in view of the evidence of Baijnath that he was working underground at that time, I must hold that his complicity was not proved.

11. The other two workmen, examined namely, Salamuddin and Neazul were loaders who had been chargesheeted for the quarrel over tubs during the second shift of 10th November, 1965. It is therefore likely that they had taken part in demanding with show of force that the suspension orders on them be withdrawn. They no doubt stated before the tribunal that they had gone to the manager's office only at about 4 or 4.30 p.m. and did not surround the manager on the road at 6.30 p.m., but in view of the evidence before the tribunal, it must be held that there was an incident involving wrongful restraint and threats of assault on the manager at 6.30 p.m. when the manager was proceeding towards his quarters. It may also be mentioned that Gouri Shankar in his reply to the chargesheet had given the time when he had gone to see the manager on behalf of the loaders as 6 p.m. and not 4 or 4.30 p.m. Salamuddin and Neazul could not be working underground on 11-11-65 at 6.30 p.m. as they had been suspended. In their case, therefore, the evidence of identification must be accepted.

12. The other workmen mentioned in the reference order have not appeared before the tribunal. Although Fulchand was also not concerned in the quarrel over tubs in the second shift of 10th November, 1965 he has not appeared before the tribunal to claim alibi. In the circumstances, the evidence of his identification stands unchallenged and there is no reason, therefore to upset the findings that he was also concerned in the wrongful restraint and threatening to assault the manager. In the circumstances, the charges mentioned in the chargesheet must be held to have been proved against the six workmen other than Baijnath.

13. There is no substance in the contention that there was discrimination in as much as Chota Mahabir was exonerated. Chota Mahabir was not exonerated; he was found guilty, but a lighter sentence of 10 days' suspension was imposed on him. In view of the fact that he admitted the charge mentioned in the chargesheet, this difference in the punishment imposed was quite justified.

14. My award, therefore, is that the dismissal of Svs. Salamuddin, Neazul, Islam, Fulchand and Atawullah, loaders and Shri Gouri Shankar Prasad, Overman trainee of Bhanora colliery was justified, but the dismissal of Shri Baijnath, loader of Bhanora colliery was not justified, and I direct that Baijnath be reinstated in his post within one month of publication of this award, and that he be paid half of his pay and allowances during the period of non employment, i.e. with effect from 7-12-1965 to the date of his re-instatement.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN,
Presiding Officer.

Dated, 19th July 1967.

[No. 8/37/66-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2618.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery of Pure Kustore Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st July, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 41 of 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery of Pure Kustore Collieries Company Limited, Post Office, Kusunda, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—Shri B. Mookerjee, Chief Personnel Officer.

For the Workmen—Shri Prasanta Burman, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, the 15th July 1967

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery of Pure Kustore Collieries Company Limited, P.O. Kusunda, District Dhanbad and their workmen by its Order No. 2/37/65-LRII, dated 7th May, 1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:—

"SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the termination of the services of Shri Bhajan Dusadh, (Underground trammer of No. 4 Pit of the Pure Kustore Colliery), by the management of the Pure Kustore Collieries Company Limited was justified?

- (2) If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as reference No. 83 of 1965 on its file. Parties filed their statements of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its Order No. 8/25/67-LRII, dated 8th May, 1967 under Section 33(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 41 of 1967.

3. Shri Bhajan Dusadh, the concerned workman (hereinafter referred to as the workman) was a trammer of No. 4 Pit of the Pure Kustore Colliery of the employers. He went home on authorised leave from 30th November, 1964 to 17th December, 1964. By his application dated 17th December, 1964 he applied for extension of his leave by three months, stating that he was suffering from pain in the chest and stomach, but by their letter dated 21st December, 1964, the employers informed the workman that the extension of leave prayed for has not been granted and that he should join duty on or before 28th December, 1964. The workman presented himself for duty on 27th January, 1965 along with a medical certificate. On 29th January, 1965 the employers served a letter on the workman to show cause why he should not lose his lien on his appointment and his name be placed in the badli list. The workman submitted his explanation, but the employers struck off his name from the permanent roll and kept his name on the badli list. These facts are not in dispute.

4. The case of the workman is that the workman was suffering from one illness or other owing to which he applied for leave with wages from 30th November, 1964 to 17th December, 1964 with a view to go home and receive treatment, that his condition became worse during the leave period and, as such, on the medical advice he applied for extension of his leave by three months by his letter dated 17th December, 1964 which the employers turned down whimsically and ordered him to resume duty on or before 28th December, 1964, that after recouping his health he reported to duty on 27th January 1965, but the employees refused him duty, that as the workman was lying at home unable to move, he was not in a position to comply with the unilateral and arbitrary order of the employers, that the employers refused him duty on 27th January, 1965 for no valid ground, that in reply to the show cause notice of the employers the workman had explained that by the time he received the letter of the employers dated 21st December, 1964 asking him to resume duty on or before 28th December, 1964, he was lying down at his house suffering from Lakowa under the treatment of a Doctor of Lakhisarai and, as such, was unable to comply with the order, that after recouping his health he has appeared for duty along with a certificate from the Doctor and that the employers arbitrarily turned down his explanation by striking off his name from the permanent roll and placing it on the badli list. The stand taken by the employers is that the workman did not send any reply to the letter of the employers dated 21st December, 1964 asking him to resume duty on or before 28th December, 1964, that in the letter the workman was assured of best possible medical treatment, that the medical certificate produced by the workman was from an Eye Specialist stating that workman was suffering from Arthritis of knee joints, that the certificate was dated 26th January, 1965 showing that the workman was under treatment of the Specialist only from 24th December, 1964, that the medical certificate appeared to be doubtful as it did not corroborate the alleged plea of sickness of the workman and that as he did not return within eight days after the expiry of the leave granted to him and submit satisfactory explanation, the workman automatically lost lien on his appointment and, as such, his name was struck off from the permanent roll and was kept on the badli list. The employers also took objection that the dispute involved in the reference is an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute.

5. The workmen are represented by Shri Prasanta Burman, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress and the employers by Shri B. Mookerjee, Chief Personnel Officer. On behalf of the workmen two witnesses are examined, by consent of the employers Exts. W1 and W2 and Ext. W3 as proved by WW1 are marked. No witness is examined on behalf of the employers but Exts. E1 to E5 are marked by consent of the workmen.

6. The employers had taken an objection in the statement of demands that the dispute involved in the reference was an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute. But the objection is not pressed at any subsequent stage. WW1 is one of the three Secretaries of Khan Mazdoor Congress since 1963-64. His evidence is that from 1963 December or November the Branch of Khan Mazdoor Congress is working in the colliery of the employers and the workman is one of the 215 members enrolled in the colliery during the year 1963-64. There is no cross-examination on behalf of the employers on this point. There is no evidence at all in this respect on behalf of the employers. Consequently, the objection is overruled.

7. Admittedly, the workman was granted leave from 30th November, 1964 to 17th December, 1964 on his application. The application is not brought on record. The workman, as WW2 has deposed that he was under treatment as an out patient in the Central Hospital, Jagjiwannagar, Dhanbad and produced out patient slip Ext. W1. Ext. W1 shows that the workman was under treatment as an out patient of the Hospital from 7th November, 1964 to 24th November, 1964. The workman, WW2 says that he applied for leave for three months with the intention of going to his native place for recouping his health but the employers granted him only 17 days earned leave. He further says that when he received the letter, Ext. E2 from the employers asking him to join duty by 28th December, 1964 he could not leave the village as he was not in a condition to make the journey. According to him he returned to duty with the certificate Ext. W2. The medical certificate, Ext. W2 is from Dr. A. Mukherjee, Z.O., Academy of Medicine (Vienna), Durga Pharmacy, Lakhisarai and it is dated 26th January, 1965. It certified that the workman was suffering from arthritis knee joints and was under his treatment from 24th December, 1964. The employers, admittedly, did not hold any domestic enquiry, nor did they give an opportunity to the workman to substantiate his case that he could not report to duty before 27th January, 1965 owing to reasons out of his control, namely, his sickness. He had had no opportunity to examine the physician who gave him the medical certificate or to lead other evidence. The objection of the employers that the physician was only an Eye Specialist does not hold water, inasmuch as Dr. A. Mukherjee does not appear to me only an eye-specialist although he is a specialist in ophthalmology. When he has certified that the workman was under his treatment for arthritis of knee joints, it was he who could show how he was competent to treat the workman. The employers simply proceeded on surmises and suspicions. The workmen have alleged that the termination of the services of the workman was the result of victimisation for his being active member of the union and examined WW1 and WW2 and summoned the membership register. There is no rebuttal evidence. Under the circumstances the allegation appears to be true. For these reasons the order of the employers terminating the services of the workman as an underground trammer cannot be upheld.

7. I, therefore, hold that the termination of the services of Shri Bhajan Dusadh as underground trammer by the management of the Pure Kustore Collieries Company Ltd., was not justified, and, consequently, he should be reinstated with full back wages and other benefits as though his services were continuous and never terminated. I make the award accordingly and submit it under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 41 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery of Pure Kustore Collieries Company
Limited, Post Office Kunsunda, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the employers

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & date	Date of admission	Whether admitted or proved	Proved by
Ext. E 1	Original application dt. 17-12-64 by Shri Bhajan Dusadh to the Agent.	10-7-67	Admitted	
Ext. E 2	Office copy of the letter dt. 21-12-64 by Manager to Shri Bhajan Dusadh	Do.	Do.	
Ext. E 3	Office copy of letter dt. 29-1-65 by Manager to Shri Bhajan Dusadh.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. E 4	Original reply dated 29-1-65 by Shri Bhajan Dusadh to Manager.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. E 5	Office copy of letter dt. 1-2-65 by Manager to Shri Bhajan Dusadh.	Do.	Do.	

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the workmen

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & date	Date of admission	Whether admitted or proved	Proved by
Ext. W 1	Hospital slip of O.P.D. of the Central Hospital Dhanbad No. 14108 dt. 7-11-64.	10-7-64	Admitted	..
Ext. W 2	Medical Certificate dt. 26-1-65.	Do.	Do.	..
Ext. W 3	List of 36 workmen who were granted leave by management during 1963 to June, 1967.	Do.	On proof	WW1

Sd/- N. VENKATA RAO,
 Presiding Officer,
 Central Govt. Addl. Industrial Tribunal,
 Dhanbad.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 41 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Pure Kustore Colliery of Pure Kustore Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kusunda, Distt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen

List of witness examined for the employer

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
NIL	NIL	NIL

List of Witness examined for the workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of Examination
WW1	Raj Ballav Prasad	10-7-67
WW2	Bhajan Dusadh	10-7-67

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Additional, Industrial
Tribunal at Dhanbad.

[No. 2/37/65-LR.II.]

S.O. 2619.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Gondudih Colliery of Messrs Central Alkusa Colliery Co. P.O. Kusunda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st July, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Dated July 4, 1967

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala—*Presiding Officer.*

REFERENCE No. 54 OF 1964 (DHANBAD TRIBUNAL)

REFERENCE No. CGIT/LC(R)(27)/67 (JABALPUR)

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the employers of the concern known as M/s. Gondudih colliery of M/s. Central Alkusa Colliery Company, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—None.

For the workmen—None.

INDUSTRY: Coal

DISTRICT: Dhanbad (Bihar).

AWARD

By notification No. 2/42/64-LR.II—dated 5th May 1964, the Ministry of Labour & Employment referred the following matter of dispute as stated in the Schedule under order of reference to Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Gondudih Colliery of Messrs Central Alkusa Colliery Company was justified in suspending Shri R. B. Singh, Time Keeper, without wages, for a period of ten days with effect from the 3rd February, 1964; if not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

The case remained pending before the Dhanbad Tribunal till it was transferred to this Tribunal by Notification No. 8/25/67-LR-II dated 25th April, 1967. The parties had not filed their statements of claims and on issue of usual notices, a compromise petition signed by both parties was received, terms of which are reproduced in the annexure. The dispute as would appear from the terms of reference related to wages of suspension period and the management has agreed to pay wages for the suspension period under the terms of the settlement. The dispute is thus satisfactorily resolved and an award is recorded in terms of the settlement.

Sd/- G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer.
4-7-1967.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR.
CAMP ALLAHABAD

In the matter of Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(27)/67

BETWEEN

Employers in relation to Central Alkusa Colliery Company, Gondudth
Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dhanbad).

AND

Their Workmen.

In the matter of the aforesaid dispute in Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(27)/67 it is submitted as under:—

(1) That reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(27)/67 is pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal and relates to suspension from work in respect of Shri Ram Bishun Singh, Attendance Clerk from 3-2-64 to 12-2-64 and 5-5-1964 to 14-5-1964 and that this dispute has been raised by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

(2) That the management and the Union have compromised this dispute on the following terms without prejudice to the respective rights of the parties:—

Terms of Settlement

- (a) That Shri Ram Bishun Singh, Attendance Clerk shall be deemed as on duty for the period of his suspension i.e., from 3-2-1964 to 12-2-1964 and from 5-5-1964 to 14-5-1964.
- (b) That for the period of his suspension mentioned in para (a) Shri Ram Bishun Singh shall be paid his normal wages.
- (c) That Shri Ram Bishun Singh the workman concerned shall have no other claims whatsoever on the Company.
- (d) That both the management and the Union request the Hon'ble Tribunal to give its Award in terms of this settlement.

For this the parties shall ever pray as in duty bound.

Parties

For the Workmen

For Colliery Mazdoor Sangh

Sd/- Illegible

2-6-67.

Secretary.

Dated: 2nd June, 1967.

Sd/- Illegible

For the Management

For Central Alkusa Colliery Co.

Part of Award.

Sd/- G. C. AGARWALA,

Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/42/64-LRII.]

S.O. 2620.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bankola Colliery of M/s. Bird & Company (Private) Ltd., P.O. Ukhara, Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd July, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 10 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Bankola Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri P. Das Gupta, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines

AWARD

By Order No. 6/101/64-LR.II dated 8th March 1965, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bankola Colliery of Messrs Bird and Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Ukhara, Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Chota Arjun Nahaka, Wagon loader, by the management of the Bankola Colliery with effect from the 7th September, 1964 was with a view to victimise the workman and, if so, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. Chota Arjun Nahaka had put in service for about 5 years as wagon loader at Bankola colliery. According to the union, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Asansol, Arjun Nahaka took a leading part in organising the wagon loaders at Bankola colliery as members of the unit of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha at that colliery and as such incurred the displeasure of the management. Arjun Nahaka received a telegram from his home village regarding the serious illness of his wife and he showed the telegram to the top Labour Advisor Shri Kapoor and with his verbal permission went home; he returned on 8th August 1964 but was not allowed to resume his duty and accordingly he wrote a letter on 18th August, 1964 protesting against such refusal and sent it by registered post to the manager and the manager thereupon drew up chargesheet against Arjun Nahaka on 21st August 1964 and notified 28th August 1964 for the enquiry, but actually no enquiry was held and he was merely told by the Enquiring officer that he would not be given work i.e. he would not be allowed to rejoin his old post. Thereafter he received the letter of dismissal dated 7th September 1964 but he sent a letter protesting that no proper enquiry had been held. The union prayed that Arjun Nahaka should be reinstated with back wages.

According to the management, they were not aware of any union activity by Arjun Nahaka and had no reason to be displeased with him for alleged union activity; but Arjun Nahaka was absent without leave from 29th June 1964, and when it was known that he had come back to the colliery a chargesheet dated 21st August 1964, was issued on him and the enquiry was held in accordance with the principles of natural justice by the Welfare Officer, Shri S. K. Acharyya, and on the basis of the findings made by the Enquiring Officer, Arjun Nahaka was dismissed.

4. The reference order propounds the question, whether the dismissal of Arjun Nahaka was with a view to victimise the workman. Though in the written statement it was mentioned that Arjun Nahaka was a prominent union member and was taking part in organising protests of wagon loaders against tyrannies of management, no evidence at all was given about the union activity of Arjun Nahaka. On the date of hearing before the tribunal, Arjun Nahaka merely stated that he became a member of the union a year and a half before his dismissal but he did not say that he had taken active part in the union. No other reason was suggested why the management was displeased with him or would seek to victimise him. Accordingly, the dismissal order could not have been passed for the purpose of victimisation of the workman in question.

5. According to the workman's own case, he did not file any application for leave and did not get any leave pass or order from the manager granting him leave for any specified period, but he merely showed the telegram which he received about his wife's illness to Shri Kapoor and he went away with Shri Kapoor's verbal permission. Now, Shri Kapoor was Group Industrial Relations Officer employed in the Bird & Company, and he was in charge of the labour relations and labour policy of Bankola colliery and Saltore colliery. He sometimes sat at Bankola colliery and sometimes at Saltore. He was examined as a witness on behalf of the management. He stated that he did not remember Arjun Nahaka having come to him with a telegram about his wife's illness. He said that even if Arjun Nahaka had come to him with such a telegram, he could not have given verbal permission to Arjun Nahaka to go home but must have told him to apply for leave in the usual way. He said that he had nothing to do with leave and had no authority to grant leave, and only the manager could do so. Arjun Nahaka went home on a previous occasion and he had submitted written application for leave and had obtained manager's order and had also obtained leave pay on that occasion. Accordingly, Arjun Nahaka was aware of the correct procedure. Still if he went away without obtaining a formal leave order, it must be held that he was at fault. His case that he obtained verbal permission from Shri Kapoor cannot be accepted at all. It is significant that this defence was taken for the first

time in letter, Ext. D, dated 18th August 1964 sent to the manager by registered post. Therein Arjun Nahaka himself stated that Shri Kapoor from whom he had obtained verbal permission had left the services of the company. Thus Arjun Nahaka knew at the time that Shri Kapoor was no longer in the service of the company and apparently for that reason chose to mention that he had taken verbal permission from Shri Kapoor.

6. Shri P. Das Gupta, appearing for the workmen, has found fault with the management because Shri Kapoor was not examined as a witness at the domestic enquiry in order to disprove the workman's case that he had obtained verbal permission from Shri Kapoor. Now, it was for the workman to establish his defence and it was not for the management to disprove that defence. So far as the management was concerned, it was sufficient for them to be satisfied that Arjun Nahaka had gone away without obtaining any leave order from the manager who was the only person competent to grant leave. Moreover, in the reply to the chargesheet, Ext. A1, Arjun Nahaka did not take the defence that he had taken verbal permission from Shri Kapoor before he went away. Therein he merely stated that he had not been absent from 29th June 1964 and that he had been attending every day, but had not been allowed to join. This is clearly absurd, because according to the case in the written statement, he went away towards the end of June to see his ailing wife and returned only on 8th August 1964. Moreover, the telegram, Ext. 1, shows that it was despatched from Berhampore, Gunjam on 16th June 1964 and was received at Bankola on 17th June 1964. Accordingly that telegram could be no justification for Arjun Nahaka's having gone to see his wife on the 29th June, 1964.

7. It must be held that the charge of unauthorised absence for long over 10 days was sufficiently proved against the workman in question and the order of dismissal was justified, apart from the fact that there is no reason whatsoever to hold that it was a case of victimisation.

8. My award, therefore, is that dismissal of Shri Chota Arjun Nahaka, Wagon Loader, by the management of Bankola Colliery with effect from 7th September 1965 was not done in order to victimise the workman but was, on the other hand, justified and therefore the workman is not entitled to any relief.

(Sd.) S. K. SEN,

Presiding Officer.

[No. 6/101/64-LRII.]

Dated, 19th July 1967.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2621.—Whereas, by the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. 1/22/67-LRII, dated the 19th July, 1967, an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Head Office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, at Ranchi and their workmen has been referred to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, for adjudication and it is necessary to prohibit the continuance of the strike in existence in connection with the said dispute;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby prohibits the continuance of the strike in existence in connection with the said dispute in the industrial establishment.

[No. 1/22/67-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2622.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bhulanbararee Colliery of Bhulanbararee Coal Company Limited, Post Office Jealgora (Dhanbad), and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (a) Whether the management of Bhulanbararee Colliery was justified in imposing the punishment of suspension on Shri N. N. Dusandi, Surface Munshi, with effect from the 9th April, 1967?
- (b) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/56/67-LRII.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 29th July 1967

S.O. 2623.—In the order of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 2359, dated the 10th July, 1967 published at page 2366 of the Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 15th July, 1967.

In line 5 of the Schedule, for “15th March, 1967” read “15th March 1965”.

[No. F. 2/88/67-LRII.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2624.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ram Lal to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the Control of, the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company or a controlled industry.

[No. 20(69)/64/PFI]

New Delhi, the 28th July 1967

S.O. 2625.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Messrs Ghatage Patel Industries (P) Ltd., was situated in Uchgaon area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2843 dated the 24th September 1963.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory of the Uchgaon area in the district of Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification, in the entries against Sl. No. 6, (i) in column 3, word “Uchgaon” shall be omitted and (ii) in column 4 the words and brackets “M/s. Ghatage Patil Industries (Private) Limited” shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/20/67-HII.]

S.O. 2626.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

1. Public Works Department Stone Crusher.
2. Government Stone Crusher.
3. M/s Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Bel) Limited.
4. M/s Tarachand Hajarimal Oil & Gin Factory.

5. M/s Rashtriya Oil Mill.
6. M/s Papalal Zanjuram Oil Mill.
7. M/s Kashinath Dagdulal Oil Mill.
8. M/s Kakani Weaving Mills.
9. M/s Tawlique Rayon Silk Yarn doubling Manufacturer.
10. State Transport Workshop.

were situated in Malegaon area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra.

And, whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of the Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2843 dated the 24th September, 1963.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Malegaon area in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification in the entries against Sl. No. 8, (i) in column 3 the word "Malegaon" shall be omitted and (ii) the following entries in column 4 shall be omitted, namely:—

1. Public Works Department Stone Crusher.
2. Government Stone Crusher.
3. M/s Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Bel) Limited.
4. M/s Tarachand Hajarimal Oil & Gin Factory.
5. M/s Rashtriya Oil Mill.
6. M/s Papalal Zanjuram Oil Mill.
7. M/s Kashinath Dagdulal Oil Mill.
8. M/s Kakani Weaving Mills.
9. M/s Tawlique Rayon Silk Yarn doubling manufacturer.
10. State Transport Workshop.

[No. F. 6/20/67-HLII.]

S.O. 2627.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s. Shri Krishna Oil Mills was situated in Malegaon area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's Special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3304, dated the 21st November, 1963.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Malegaon area in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification in the entries against Sl. No. 7, (i) in column 3 the word "Malegaon" shall be omitted; and (ii) in column 4, the entry "M/s. Shri Krishna Oil Mills" shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/20/67-HL/III.]

S.O. 2628.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that

- (1) M/s. Haji Abdul Hamid Vazir.
- (2) M/s. Shankar Lal Ratan Lal Oil Mill,

were situated in Malegaon area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra.

And, whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 895 dated the 4th March, 1964.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Malegaon area in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification, in the entries against Sl. No. "5 Nasik" (i) in column 3 the word "Malegaon" shall be omitted; and (ii) in column 4, the entries "M/s. Haji Abdul Hamid Vazir and M/s. Shankar Lal Ratan Lal Oil Mill" shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/26/67-HI/IV.]

S.O. 2629.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s. Bharat Sizing Works was situated in Malegaon area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. 6(3)/66-HI dated the 9th March, 1966;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Malegaon area in the district of Nasik in the State of Maharashtra has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification against Sl. No. "O Nasik", (i) in column 3, the word "Malegaon" shall be omitted and (ii) in column 4, the words "Bharat Sizing Works" shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/20/67-HI/V.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2630.—In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 14, Sub-section (1) of Section 15, Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963), the Central Government hereby authorise the Director of Industries (who is also the Labour Commissioner), Manipur to exercise the powers under Sections 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the said Act throughout the Union Territory of Manipur.

[No. 3/40/66/Spl. Fac. II.]

P. SADAGOPAN, Dy. Secy

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 26th July 1967*

S.O. 2631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 11 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2646, dated the 27th July, 1964, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Board of Mining Examinations of which the Director General of Mines Safety shall be the Chairman and appoints the following persons as members of that Board for a period of three years with effect from the 28th July, 1967, namely:—

1. Shri N. A. B. Hill, General Manager, M/s. Indian Copper Corporation Limited, P.O. Ghatsila, Distt. Singhbhum (Bihar).
2. Shri B. L. Varma, Chief Mining Engineer, Indian Iron and Steel Co. Limited, Burnpur, P.O. Burnpur, Distt. Burdwan (West Bengal).
3. Shri N. S. Claire, Superintendent, M/s. Bird and Company (P) Limited, P.O. Barajamda, Distt. Singhbhum (Bihar).
4. Shri K. S. Natarajan, Chief Superintendent (Mines), M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Brother (P) Limited, Camp—Vimsen—Surla, P.O. Sanquelim (Goa).
5. Shri D. N. Prasad, Director, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

[No. 3/6/67-MI.]

S.O. 2632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ajit Kumar Dey as Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines and makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment S.O. No. 531, dated the 2nd March, 1961, namely:—

In the said Notification the following entry may be added at the end, namely:—

“(99) Shri Ajit Kumar Dey”.

[No. F. 8/76/66-MI.]

S.O. 2633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment S.O. 531, dated the 2nd March, 1961, namely:—

In the said Notification the following shall be omitted, namely:—

“(84) Shri B. N. Singh”.

[No. 8/80/67-MI.]

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2634.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 11 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Board of Mining Examinations in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2557, dated the 20th July, 1964 with the Chief Inspector of Mines as its Chairman and appoints the following persons as members of that Board for a period of three years with effect from the 1st July, 1967, namely:—

Chairman

- (1) Chief Inspector of Mines (*Ex-Officio*).

Members

- (2) Shri H. K. Banerjee, Agent, Planning and Development (Colliery), M/s. Karamchand Thapar and Bros. P.O. Bhowra (Dhanbad).
- (3) Shri Bal Ram, Deputy General Manager, National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Darbhanga House, Ranchi.
- (4) Shri S. White, Chief Mining Engineer, M/s. Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, P.O. Jharia (Dhanbad).
- (5) Shri J. S. Grewal, General Manager, M/s. Raneegunge Coal Association Limited, Kustore Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dhanbad).
- (6) Prof. D. N. Prasad, Director, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

[No. 3/5/67-MI.]

J. D. TEWARI, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour & Employment)*New Delhi, the 27th July, 1967*

S. O. 2635—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12, and sub-rule (1) of rule 24, read with rule 34, of the Central Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 623 dated the 28th February, 1957, namely:—

In the said Schedule:—

(1) In "Part II—General Central Service, Class III," after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>"Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund"</i>				
All Posts	Chairman, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee.	Chairman, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee.	All	Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation."

(2) in "Part III—General Central Service, Class IV," after the existing entries, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>"Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund"</i>				
All Posts	Welfare Administrator, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund.	Welfare Administrator, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund.	All	Chairman, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee."

[6/20/64-M-III].

K. D. Hajela Under Secy .

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 25th July 1967*

S.O. 2636.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act filed by Shri Ram Siya and sixteen others which has been received by the Central Government on the 12th July, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, 1600, WRIGHT TOWN, JABALPUR

PRESENT:—

Sri G. C. Agarwala—Presiding Officer.

CASE NO. CGIT/IC(9) OF 1967 (JABALPUR)

CASE NO. CGIT/33 OF 1965 (BOMBAY)

UNDER SECTION 33-A I.D. ACT.

PARTIES:

Ram Siya and 16 others c/o Ramdhar Nigam, General Secretary, Chuna Mazdoor Sangh—Applicants.

Versus

M/s. S. K. Kahansons Company (P) Ltd., Malhar, P. O. Malhar, District Satna, M.P.—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Applicants—Sri R. D. Nigam, Secretary of the Union.

For the Opposite Party—None.

INDUSTRY: Lime Stone.

DISTRICT: Satna (M.P.)

Dated June 9, 1967

AWARD

Seventeen persons namely, S/Shri Ram Siya, Daddi, Gariba, Mulai, Galia, Ram Prasad, Rameshwar, Shankar, Jungal Singh, Sachulal, Lachhman, Mulaiya, Rambal, Kesarbai, Parbatl, Dularia and Phulmatla, applied u/s 33-A I.D. Act before the Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay on 3rd July, 1965 stating that during the pendency of two References No. CGIT 47/62 and 39 of 1962 their services have been terminated and therefore, there was breach of provisions of Section 23 I.D. Act. The Tribunal issued notices to the parties and the employers filed a reply to the petition on 20th July, 1965. It was stated in the reply that the employers did not terminate the services of the applicants and they themselves went on illegal strike. The case remained pending before the Bombay Tribunal till March, 1967 when it was transferred to this Tribunal by Notification No. 1/67/LRI(ii), dated 8th March, 1967. Parties and mostly the employers took adjournment on one pretext or the other and the case had to be adjourned for this reason on 30th March, 1967, 22nd April, 1967 and 16th May, 1967. A final opportunity was given on the last date and the case was adjourned to 9th June, 1967. Both parties had notice of the date and had actually appeared on 16th May, 1967. In spite of this clear notice of the date both parties have again absented without any further request for time or adjournment. There is no option left but to deal with the case in default of the parties. It was for the applicants to have established that the employers committed breach of Section 33 I.D. Act which by their absence, they have failed to substantiate. It must, therefore, be held that there was no breach on the part of the opposite party and petition is dismissed. No order is made for costs.

Since the order amounts to an award let copies be sent to the appropriate Government.

Sd/- G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer.
9th June, 1967.
[F. No. 35/9/67-LRI.]

(Department of Labour and Employment)**ORDERS**

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967

S.O. 2637.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Ruby General Insurance Company Limited, Madras and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri M. Tajammul Hussain shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the transfer of Shri K. Srinivasan, Stenographer from Madras to Cochin on the 1st November 1965, by the Management of Messrs

Ruby General Insurance Company Limited, Madras and the termination of his services with effect from the 20th January, 1966 were justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled and from what date?

[No. 70/10/67-LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2638.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal Marmagao and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of Messrs Gangadhar Narsingdas Agrawal, Marmagao in not implementing the Interim Relief and Dearness Allowance recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers in Major Ports in respect of their Tally Clerks is justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled to?

[No. 28(59)/67-LRIII.]

S.O. 2639.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the management of the Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed and that the said dispute involves a question of national importance and that the dispute is also of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such dispute;

And, whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the said dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the National Industrial Tribunal at Bombay constituted by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation No. S.O. 294 dated the 27th January, 1961.

SCHEDULE

Whether the workmen of the Indian Oil Corporation, Bombay are entitled to a higher bonus than 4 per cent for the year 1965-66? If so, what should be the quantum of bonus for the said year?

[No. 17/5/67/LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 28th July 1967

S.O. 2640.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of the Iron Ore Mines specified in Schedule I and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule II hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE I

1. Marelgora Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Rungta Mines (Private) Limited, Post Office Noamundi, District Singhbhum;
2. Khas Jamda Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Singhbhum Mineral Company, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
3. Karampada Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Singhbhum Mineral Company, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
4. R.D.B. Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Arjun Lodha, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
5. Sosopl Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Arjun Lodha, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
6. Karampada Iron Ore Mines of Messrs M. L. Jain & Sons, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
7. New Karampada Iron Ore Mines of Messrs R. McDill & Company, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
8. Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs T. P. Sao, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
9. Bakana Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Bishanji Umarshi & Company, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
10. Bijoy Iron Ore Mines of Messrs T. P. Sao, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
11. Ajita Buru Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Bishanji Umarshi & Company, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
12. Pram Baljuri Iron Ore Mines of Smt. Sabita Roy, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
13. Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Ratanlal Surajmal, Post Office Noamundi (Singhbhum);
14. Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Ratanlal Surajmal, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
15. Noamundi & Marelgora Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Gajdhar Mining Industry, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
16. Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of Messrs M. N. Ghosh, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
17. Nuyla Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Devidayal Sales (Private) Limited, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
18. Deriburu Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Devidayal Sales (Private) Limited, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
19. Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Orissa Manganese & Minerals Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
20. Kunlra Iron Ore Mines of Messrs K. L. Thacker, Post Office Noamundi (Singhbhum);
21. Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs K. L. Thacker, Post Office, Gua (Singhbhum);
22. Baraburu Iron Ore Mines of Messrs M. G. Rungta, Post Office, Barajamda (Singhbhum);
23. Noamundi Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Dwarka Dass Ramgopal Sah, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
24. Itarbaljori Iron Ore Mines of Messrs G. S. Sarda, Post Office, Noamundi (Singhbhum);
25. Nohudi Baljori Iron Ore Mines of Messrs M. Aikath, Post Office Noamundi (Singhbhum);
26. Nava Bharat Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Ram Singh Fauza Singh, Post Office Noamundi (Singhbhum);
27. Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Ramkishan Singh, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);
28. Shri Anuar Hussain, Contractor, Sarbil Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Ratanlal Surajmal, Post Office Noamundi (Singhbhum);
29. Sri Md. Sayyed, Contractor, Ghatkuri Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Ratanlal Surajmal, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum);

30. Shri Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, Contractor, Karampada Iron Ore Mines of Messrs Misrilal Jain, Post Office Barajamda (Singhbhum).

SCHEDULE II

Whether the managements of the Iron Ore Mines specified in Schedule I were justified in not granting the second interim wage increase recommended by the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry, and published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Labour and Employment No. WB-2(4)/66(I) dated the 12th August, 1966, with effect from the 1st April, 1966?

If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 37/6/67/LRI.]

S.O. 2641.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Satna Cement Lime Stone Quarry of the Satna Cement Works, Satna, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of Satna Cement Works was justified in terminating the services of Smt. Sonia and Shri K. M. Pillai, who were employed in their Lime Stone Quarry; if not to what relief are these workmen entitled?
- (2) In view of Clause (1) of the Conciliation Agreement dated the 27th April, 1961 regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry (1959) by the Satna Cement Works, whether the claim made by the Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union that the management have not implemented the said recommendations in respect of trolley line workers is justified; If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?
- (3) Whether the existing procedure of weighment of lime stone contents in the wagons in the lime stone quarry of Satna Cement Works is satisfactory; if not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

[No. 36/2/67-LR-I.]

S.O. 2642.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers mentioned in Schedule I hereto annexed and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in Schedule II hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri A. Panchakshraiah as the Presiding Officer, with Headquarters at Bangalore, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE I

1. Shri E. P. Morris, Contractor, B. H. Road, Bhadravati.
2. Shri S. P. Morris, Contractor, B. H. Road, Bhadravati.
3. Shri Xaviar, Corporation Building, New Colony, Bhadravati.
4. Shri Kothaman, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Via. Bhadravati.
5. Shri K. P. Palaniyandi, Contractor, Bhadigund Mines, Bhadigund P.O., Via. Bhadravati.
6. Shri N. M. Balachandra, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, P.O. Bhadigund, Via. Bhadravati.

7. Shri B. Chikkaboregowda, Contractor, New Colony, Hosamane Road, Bhadravati.
8. Shri M. Ponnaswamy, Contractor, Old Town, Bhadravati.
9. Shri R. Bheemappa, Contractor, Old Town, Bhadravati.
10. Shri M. H. Siddaramaiah, Contractor, Jannapura, Bhadravati.
11. Shri H. Shivappa, Contractor, NWC/Hutha Colony, Bhadravati.
12. Shri D. Srinivas, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
13. Shri V. Krishna, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
14. Shri K. B. Shivappa, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
15. Shri Karigappa, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
16. Shri Nanjegowda, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
17. Shri K. S. Mohamed Haneef, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
18. Shri Veluswamy, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
19. Shri Mallikar, Junappa, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
20. Shri Dcreswamy, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
21. Shri B. Rajappa, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
22. Shri Javara Maistry, Contractor, Bhadigund Mines, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
23. Shri Lakka Maistry, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
24. Shri Mallgappa, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
25. Shri Gopal, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
26. Shri R. Sadashiva, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
27. Shri S. K. Syed Beri, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
28. Shri Mallaiah, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
29. Shri Hanuma Boyee, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
30. Shri Chikkagowda, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
31. Shri Thopegowda, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
32. Shri Durga Boyee, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
33. Shri Hiranya Sastry, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
34. Shri Hafees Syed Mohamed, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
35. Shri Hanumanna, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
36. Shri Hanumantha Rao, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
37. Shri Anantharamiah, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.

38. Shri G. Kanna, Contractor, Bhadigund Mine, Bhadigund P.O., Via Bhadravati.
39. Shri M. H. Veeriah, Contractor, Ganapathi Temple Road, Jannapura. Bhadravati.
40. Shri G. H. Rudraiah, Contractor, IDK/11, Hutha Colony, Bhadravati.
41. Venkatappa, Contractor, C/o Chikkaboregowda, New Model Colony, Old Town, Bhadravati.
42. Shri Boraiah, Contractor, New Model Colony, Old Town, Bhadravati.
43. Shri Periyanna, Contractor, Bilikalbetta, Husase Kate P.O., Via Lakkavalli.
44. Shri K. S. Ananthasubba Rao, Contractor, Helehonnur P.O., Bhadravati Taluk.
45. Shri Mariswamy, Contractor, New Model Colony, Old Town, Bhadravati.
46. Shri Peetla Sethya Boyee, Boyee Colony, Old Town, Bhadravati.
47. Shri Durgaboyee, Contractor, Boyee Colony, Old Town, Bhadravati.
48. C. Boraiah, Contractor, Sreeramannagar, Bhadra Colony, P.O. Bhadravati.
49. Shri Remegowda, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Nemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
50. Shri Bommegowda, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
51. Shri Balakrishna, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
52. Shri Sannappa, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
53. Shri K. Nanjegowda, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
54. Shri C. Ramachandra, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
55. Shri V. Govina, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
56. Shri M. Sannappa, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
57. Shri Ningappa, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
58. Shri K. V. Andi, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
59. Shri Narasimha, Contractor, Kemmangudi, Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
60. Shri K. Balakrishna, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
61. Shri Jogigowda, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
62. Shri Porthaberi, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
63. Shri Chathuraki Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
64. Shri P. Ramakrishna, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
65. Shri C. Sammual, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
66. Shri Rama, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
67. Shri K. R. Palanimale, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
68. Shri Keli, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
69. Shri T. Puttaiah, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.

70. Shri Chinnan, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
71. Shri K. R. Vasudevan, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
72. Chikkegowda, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
73. Shri T. Venkateshevaralu, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
74. Shri K. Keshava, Contractor, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
75. Shri K. Papaiah, Naidu, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
76. Shri E. J. Morris, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O. Via Tarikere.
77. Shri Hutchamastry, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
78. Shri G. V. Ramaiah, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
79. Shri M. Hutchegowda, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
80. Shri K. Thimmaiah, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
81. Shri Madhava, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
82. Shri C. Kalaiah, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
83. Shri Marigowda, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
84. Shri Marivappa, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
85. Shri B. Bommaiah, Kemmangudi Iron Ore Mine, Kemmangudi P.O., Via Tarikere.
86. Shri Shaik Ahmed, Contractor, MISL, C/o, Manager, Shankaragudda Dolomite Mine, Sirgiri P.O., Via Ayanur, Shimoga District.
87. Shri C. Muthuswamy, Pillai, Contractor, MISL, Manager, Shankaragudda Dolomite Mine, Sirgiri P.O., Via Ayanur, Shimoga District.
88. The Secretary, General Workers Union, Bhadravati.
89. The President, Mysore Iron & Steel Limited Mines Employees Association, Bhadravati.

SCHEDULE II

Whether having regard to the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965), the workmen employed by the employers specified in Schedule I in the mines of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati are eligible for bonus for the accounting year 1964?

If so, at what rate?

[No. 37/2/66/LRI.]

New Delhi, the 29th July 1967

S.O. 2643.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of Bombay Port Trust in placing Sarvashri Damodar Janoo and Shankar Vithoba, Assistant Electric Welders, as junior to Sarvashri S. Sharif Yakub and Shaikh Abdul Rehman is justified? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?

[No. 28(34)/66-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1967

S.O. 2644.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the termination of the services of Shri T. K. Shrivastava, Cashier, State Bank of India, Durg, is justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 51(27)/65-LRIV.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 31st July 1967

S.O. 2645.—In the Order of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2213, dated the 22nd June, 1967 published in Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 1st July, 1967 for the words "with headquarters at Lucknow" the words "with headquarters at Allahabad" may be substituted.

[No. 70(14)/66-LRIV.]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th July 1967

S.O. 2646.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the Order of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, published with its notification No. S.O. 2373, dated the 11th July, 1967 at pages 1233-1234 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary in Part II Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 11th day of July, 1967, namely:—

In the said Order, for the entry,

"6. Shri N. T. Gopala Iyengar, Development Officer, Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi.—Secretary.

the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. Shri N. T. Gopala Iyengar, Development Officer, Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi.—Member Secretary".

[No. F. 1(37)/67-A.E. Ind. (I).]

R. V. SUBRAHMANYAN, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th July 1967

S.O. 2647/IDRA/6/4/67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rules 5(i) and 8 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints till the 6th May, 1963, Dr. G. P. Kane, Shri Indrajit Singh and Shri S. Sundararajan to be members of the Development Council estab-

lished by the order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry's Order No. S.O. 1435 IDRA/6/I/66, dated the 7th May, 1966, for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and directs that the following amendments shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, for the entries Nos. 23, 25 and 26, relating to Sarvashri R. R. Bahl, K. N. Srivastava and S. Samaddar, respectively, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“23. Shri Indarjit Singh,

Chairman and Managing Director of
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
5, Parliament Street,
New Delhi.

25. Dr. G. P. Kane,

Officer on Special Duty,
Ministry of Industrial Development
& Company Affairs,
(Department of Industrial Development),
New Delhi.

26. Shri S. Sundararajan,

Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals,
New Delhi.”

[No. 2(6)Dev. Council/65-L.C.]

R. C. SETHI, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 14th July 1967

S.O. 2648.—In licence No. CM/L-1138, dated 8th September 1965 held by M/s. Shiva Durga Iron Works Pvt. Ltd., 156/1 and 172/11, Madhusudhan Pal Chowdhury Lane, Howrah the details of which are published under S.O. 3324 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii), dated 23rd October, 1965 the list of articles has been revised as under with effect from 15th March, 1967.

- (i) Sluice Valves for Water Works Purposes (Inside Screw Non-Rising Spindle Type—up to and including 300 mm size), class 1.
- (ii) Sluice Valves for Water Works Purposes (350 mm to 1200 mm size), class 1.

[No. MD/55:1138.]

New Delhi, the 19th July 1967

S.O. 2648-A.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Industry (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S.O. 1951 dated 25 May 1964 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 6 June 1964, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the marking fee per unit for balanced feed mixtures for cattle has been revised. The revised rate of marking fee details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed shall come into force with effect from 1 July 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/ Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking fee per unit
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balanced feed mixtures for cattle	IS: 2052-1962 Specification for balanced feed mixtures for cattle	One tonne	20 Paise per unit for the first 5000 units, 10 Paise per unit for the 5001 st unit and above.

[No. MD/18:2.]

S.O. 2649—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks), Rules, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the schedule hereto annexed have been established during the quarter ending 30 June 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. of Indian Standard	Title of Indian Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	IS: 8-1967	Specification for high heat duty fireclay refractories (<i>third revision</i>)
2	IS:261-1966	Specification for copper sulphate (<i>first revision</i>)
3	IS:274 (Part I & II)-1966	Specification for shovels Part I general purpose shovels Part II heat-treated shovels (<i>second revision</i>)
4	IS:286-1966	Methods of sampling and test for soaps (<i>first revision</i>)
5	IS:307-1966	Specification for carbon dioxide (<i>second revision</i>)
6	IS:366-1965	Specification for electric irons (<i>revised</i>)
7	IS:371-1966	Specification for ceiling roses (<i>first revision</i>)
8	IS:374-1966	Specification for electric ceiling type fans and regulators (<i>second revision</i>)
9	IS:650-1966	Specification for standard sand for testing of cement (<i>first revision</i>)
10	IS:691-1966	Specification for rubber-insulated flexible trailing cables for use in coal mines.
11	IS:742-1966	Specification for zinc base alloy die castings (<i>first revision</i>)
12	IS:883-1966	Code of practice for design of structural timber in building (<i>second revision</i>)
13	IS:897-1966	Specification for tungsten filament electric lamps for railway rolling stock (<i>first revision</i>)
14	IS:1003 (Part II)-1966	Specification for timber panelled and glazed shutters Part II window and ventilator shutters (<i>first revision</i>)
15	IS:1017-1966	Specification for chamois leather (<i>first revision</i>)
16	IS:1026-1966	Specification for flexible trailing cables for use in quarries and metalliferous mines
17	IS:1031-1967	Methods of measurements on loudspeakers and loud-speaker system (<i>first revision</i>).
18	IS:1045-1966	Specification for light cotton fabric for covering surfaces of aircraft (<i>first revision</i>)
19	IS:1077-1966	Specification for common burnt clay building bricks (<i>first revision</i>).
20	IS:1135-1966	Specification for leaf springs for automobile suspension (<i>first revision</i>).
21	IS:1173-1967	Specification for hot rolled and slit steel tee bars (<i>first revision</i>)
22	IS:1231-1967	Dimensions of three-phase foot-mounted induction motors (<i>second revision</i>)
23	IS:1284-1966	Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, bolt and screw stock (for general engineering purposes) (<i>revised</i>)
24	IS:1294-1967	Specification for bobbins for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)
25	IS:1295-1967	Specification for needle bars for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)
26	IS:1296-1967	Specification for presser feet for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)
27	IS:1297-1967	Specification for presser bars for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)
28	IS:1311-1966	Specification for Ethylene dibromide (<i>first revision</i>)
29	IS:1346-1966	Code of practice for water proofing of roofs with bitumen felts (<i>first revision</i>)
30	IS:1405-1966	Methods of sampling iron ore (<i>first revision</i>)
31	IS:1437-1967	Specification for automatic weighing machines.

(1)	(2)	(3)
32	IS:1503-1967	Specification for wooden packing cases (<i>first revision</i>)
33	IS:1507-1966	Specification for copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>first revision</i>)
34	IS:1522-1967	Specification for fireclay glass tank blocks (<i>first revision</i>)
35	IS:1609-1966	Code of practice for laying damp-roof treatment using bitumen felts (<i>first revision</i>)
36	IS:1654-1966	Specification for antimonial lead (<i>first revision</i>)
37	IS:1835-1966	Specification for steel wire for ropes (<i>first revision</i>)
38	IS:1885 (Part III/Sec. 5)-1966	Electrotechnical vocabulary Part III acoustics Section 5 speech and hearing
39	IS:1885 (Part IX)-1966	Electrotechnical vocabulary Part IX electrical relays
40	IS:1980-1967	Specification for ceramic dielectric capacitors, type I (<i>first revision</i>)
41	IS:1989-1967	Specification for miners' safety leather boots and shoes (<i>first revision</i>)
42	IS:2202 (Part I)-1966	Specification for wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) Part I plywood face panels.
43	IS:2209-1966	Specification for mortice locks (verticle type) (<i>first revision</i>)
44	IS:2398-1967	Identification code for rolling bearings.
45	IS:2488 (Part I)-1966	Methods of sampling and test for industrial effluents, Part I
46	IS:2516 (Part II/Sec I)-1966	Specification for alternating current circuit breakers Part II—Tests Section I Voltage not exceeding 1000 volts
47	IS:2675-1966	Specification for enclosed distribution fuseboards and cutouts for voltages not exceeding 1000 V (<i>first revision</i>)
48	IS:2681-1966	Specification for non-ferrous metal sliding door bolts for use with padlocks (<i>first revision</i>)
49	IS:2682-1966	Specification for chlordane emulsifiable concentrates (<i>first revision</i>)
50	IS:2720 (Part XVII)-1966	Methods of test for soils Part XVII laboratory determination of permeability
51	IS:2872-1967	Specification for low carbon steel cylinders for the storage and transportation of liquefiable gases.
52	IS:3067-1966	Code of practice for general design details and preparatory work for damp-proofing and waterproofing of building.
53	IS:3150-1966	Specification for hexagonal wire netting for general purposes (<i>first revision</i>)
54	IS:3222 (Part I)-1966	Specification for instrument screws. Part I fasteners for drawing instruments.
55	IS:3269-1966	Specification for stock anchors (for ships' use).
56	IS:3270-1966	Specification for stock and single fluke stock anchors (for harbour use).
57	IS:3455-1966	Tolerances for plain limit gauges
58	IS:3508-1966	Methods of sampling and test for ghee (butterfat)
59	IS:3577-1967	Diameters of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, rivets, bolts and screw stock
60	IS:3609-1966	Specification for chrome molybdenum steel, seamless, boiler and superheater tubes
61	IS:3617-1966	Specification for gents' worsted pullovers, one-piece (interlock-knitted)
62	IS:3633-1966	Specification for tea
63	IS:3639-1966	Specification for fittings and accessories for power transformers
64	IS:3646 (Part I)-1966	Code of practice for interior illumination Part I Principles of good lighting and aspects of design
65	IS:3660 (Part I)-1966	Methods of tests for natural rubber Part I determination of dirt, volatile matter, ash, total copper, manganese, iron, rubber hydrocarbon, viscosity (shearing disk viscometer), and mixing and vulcanizing of rubber in a standard compound.

(1)	(2)	(3)
66	IS:3665-1966	Dimensions for involute sided splines
67	IS:3716-1966	Application guide for insulation co-ordination-equipment located in exposed situations
68	IS:3723-1966	Specification for capacitors for radio interference suppression
69	IS:3762-1966	Specification for metal waste paper bins
70	IS:3763-1966	Specification for metal folding chairs
71	IS:3764-1966	Safety code for excavation work
72	IS:3765-1966	Specification for varnish impregnated cotton sleeveings for electrical purposes
73	IS:3786-1966	Method for computation of frequency and severity rates for industrial injuries and classification of industrial accidents
74	IS:3790-1966	Specification for hessian bags
75	IS:3791-1966	Specification for metal paper trays
76	IS:3798-1966	Glossary of terms used in the bicycle industry
77	IS:3820-1966	Specification for batting gloves
78	IS:3804-1966	Method for calibration of rockwell B and C scale hardness testing Machines
79	IS:3805-1966	Specification for pent-top wooden cases
80	IS:3806-1966	Specification for wooden beaters
81	IS:3808-1966	Method of test for combustibility of building materials
82	IS:3809-1966	Fire resistance test of structures
83	IS:3810-1966	Glossary of terms used in coal preparation practice
84	IS:3811-1966	Specification for rum
85	IS:3812(Part I)-1966	Specification for fly ash Part I for use as pozzolana
86	IS:3812 (Part II) -1966	Specification for fly ash Part II for use as admixture for concrete
87	IS:3812 (Part III)-1966	Specification for fly ash Part III for use as fine aggregate for mortar and concrete
88	IS:3818-1966	Specification for continuous (piano) hinges
89	IS:3819-1967	Specification for solid forged coal cutting picks
90	IS:3820-1967	Specification for tungsten carbide tipped coal cutting picks
91	IS:3822-1966	Specification for eye hooks for use with chains
92	IS:3823 (Part I)-1966	Methods of evaluating static load ratings of rolling bearings Part I radial ball bearings
93	IS:3823(Part II)-1966	Methods of evaluating static load ratings of rolling bearings Part II radial roller bearings
94	IS:3823 (Part IV)-1966	Methods of evaluating static load ratings of rolling bearings Part IB thrust roller bearings
95	IS:34824 (Part I)-1966	Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings Part I radial ball bearings
96	IS:3824 (Part II)-1966	Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings Part II radial roller bearings
97	IS:3824 (Part III)-1966	Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings Part III thrust ball bearings
98	IS:3824 (Part IV)-1966	Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings Part IV thrust roller bearings
99	IS:3826 (Part I) -1966	Specification for connectors for frequencies below 3 Mc/s Part I general requirements and tests
100	IS:3829-1966	Specification for horizontal cylindrical and horizontal rectangular steam sterilizers, pressure type (for hospital use)
101	IS:3830-1966	Specification for water stills for pyrogen-free distilled water.

(1)	(2)	(3)
102	IS:3832-1966	Specification for hand-operated chain pulley blocks
103	IS:3833-1966	Specification for flyer bobbins
104	IS:3836-1966	Code of practice for fire safety of industrial buildings; jute mills
105	IS:3842 (Part II)-1966	Application guide for electrical relays for ac system Part II overcurrent relays for generators and motors
106	IS:3842(Part III)-1966	Application guide for electrical relays for ac system Part III phase unbalance relays including negative phase sequence relays
107	IS:3842 (Part IV)-1966	Application guide for electrical relays for ac systems Part IV thermal relays
108	IS:3844-1966	Code of practice for installation of internal fire hydrants in multi-storey buildings
109	IS:3845-1966	Code of practice for joints used in wooden furniture
110	IS:3846-1966	Specification for rotproofed cotton tapes for aeronautical purposes
111	IS:3847-1966	Specification for mortice night latches
112	IS:3849-1966	Specification for mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger</i> sp.) canned in brine
113	IS:3850-1966	Specification for dry-salted threadfin (DARA) and dry-salted jewfish (GHOL)
114	IS:3851-1966	Specification for dry-salted catfish
115	IS:3852-1966	Specification for dry-salted leather jackets (<i>chorinamus-sp</i>)
116	IS:3853-1966	Specification for dry-salted horse mackerels (<i>carang sp</i>)
117	IS:3859-1966	Method for determination of strength of water soluble azo dyes by reduction with titanium trichloride
118	IS:3860-1966	Specification for precast cement concrete slabs for canal linings
119	IS:3863-1966	Methods of chemical analysis of copper-tellurium alloys
120	IS:3864-1966	Specification for mobile kit for milk testing
121	IS:3865-1966	Specification for bear
122	IS:3866-1966	Specification for sugarcane seed material
123	IS:3867-1966	Specification for rubber ice bags
124	IS:3869 (Part II)-1966	Shortwall coal cutting machines Part II recommendations on selection of the basic parameters of the cutting systems and the calculation of power consumption.
125	IS: 3871-1966	Glossary of terms relating to fibre ropes and cordages
126	IS: 3872-1966	Code of practice for lining of canals with burnt clay tiles
127	IS:3873-1966	Code of practice for laying <i>in situ</i> cement concrete lining on canals.
128	IS:3874-1966	Specification for boxing gloves
129	IS:3875-1966	Specification for hot plate, wax levelling, dental
130	IS:3876-1967	Specification for plaster knife, dental
131	IS:3877-1967	Specification for wax knife, dental
132	IS:3878-1967	Specification for plaster shears, dental
133	IS:3879-1967	Specification for wax spatula, dental
134	IS:3881-1966	Specification for tomato juice
135	IS:3882-1966	Specification for tomato ketchup
136	IS:3884-1966	Specification for canned tomato paste
137	IS:3885 (Part I)-1966	Specification for steel for the manufacture of laminated springs (railway rolling stock) Part I flat sections.
138	IS:3886-1966	Minimum requirements for general purpose audio frequency signal generators (30 c/s to 30 kc/s)
139	IS:3888-1967	Specification for spatula (dental)
140	IS:3890 (Part I)-1967	Specification for instruments, plastic filling, dental Part I designation numbers 1,3,4,5 and 6
141	IS:3893-1966	Specification for slides for direct microscopic count of milk
142	IS:3895-1966	Specification for monocrystalline semiconductor rectifier cells and stacks

(1)	(2)	(3)
143	IS 3897—1966	Specification for sprayer, atomizer type, hand-operated
144	IS 3898—1966	Specification for zineb, technical
145	IS 3899—1966	Specification for zineb water dispersible powder
146	IS 3900—1966	Specification for zirum, technical
147	IS 3901—1966	Specification for zirum, water dispersible powder
148	IS 3902—1966	Specification for dimethoate, technical
149	IS 3903—1966	Specification for dimethoate emulsifiable concentrates
150	IS 3905—1966	Specification for thiomethon emulsifiable concentrates
151	IS 3906(Part I)—1966	Specification for continuous sprayer, knapsack type Part I reciprocating type
152	IS 3907(Part I)—1966	Code for the transport of laboratory animals Part I transport of mice, rats, rabbits, guinea pigs and cotton rats
153	IS 3909—1966	Specification for aluminium unequal leg angles
154	IS 3910—1966	Specification for current meters (cup type) for water flow measurement
155	IS 3911—1966	Specification for surface floats
156	IS 3912—1966	Specification for sounding rods
157	IS 3913—1966	Specification for suspended sediment load samplers
158	IS 3915—1966	Methods of measurement on audio frequency signal generators (30 c/s to 30 kc/s)
159	IS 3916—1966	Code of practice for pig housing
160	IS 3917—1966	Specification for scoop type bed material samplers
161	IS 3918—1966	Code of practice for use of current meter (cup type) for water flow measurements
162	IS 3919—1966	Methods for sampling cotton fabrics for determination of physical characteristics
163	IS 3920—1966	Methods of sampling of cotton yarn for determination of physical characteristics
164	IS 3912—1966	Specification for aluminium channels
165	IS 3922—1966	Recommendations for ghee refinery
166	IS 3923—1966	Specification for leg-guards for cricket batsmen, wicket keepers and hockey goal keepers
167	IS 3924—1966	Specification for benzyl alcohol
168	IS 3925—1966	Specification for eugenol
169	IS 3926—1966	Specification for methyl cinnamate
170	IS 3927—1966	Specification for iso-butyl phenyl acetate
171	IS 3928—1966	Specification for styralyl acetate
172	IS 3929—1966	Specification for amyl salicylate
173	IS 3930—1966	Specification for flame and induction hardening steels
174	IS 3931—1966	Specification for sound level meters for the measurement of noise emitted by motor vehicles
175	IS 3932—1966	Specification for sound level meters for general purpose use
176	IS 3934—1966	Specification for aluminium plug type spindles for spinning and doubling frames
177	IS 3935—1966	Code of practice for composite construction
178	IS 3936—1966	Specification for porcelain mortars and pestles
179	IS 3939—1966	Specification for hand maize sheller
180	IS 3940—1966	Specification for torpedo ventilators
181	IS 3941—1966	Specification for cabin ventilators
182	IS 3942—1966	Specification for marine sounding rods
183	IS 3943—1966	Specification for voice pipe and voice pipe fittings
184	IS 3944—1966	Specification for flow cups
185	IS 3945—1966	Specification for steel for naval purposes
186	IS 3948—1967	Specification for calibrated high tensile steel chain (round link) for chain conveyors and coal ploughs used in mines
187	IS 3950—1966	Specification for surface boxes for sluice valves
188	IS 3951—1967	Specification for structural hollow clay floor tiles
189	IS 3952—1967	Specification for burnt clay hollow blocks for walls and partitions
190	IS 3954—1966	Specification for hot rolled steel channel sections for general engineering purposes

(1)	(2)	(3)
191	IS:3956—1967	Dimensions of spools for magnetic tapes for sound recording and reproduction
192	IS:3957—1966	Quality tolerances for water for ice manufacture
193	IS:3958—1966	Methods of sampling cosmetics and toilet goods
194	IS:3959—1966	Specification for skin powders
195	IS:3960—1967	Specification for totalizing weighing machines
195(a)	IS:3964—1967	Specification for light rails
196	IS:3966—1967	Specification for DW-flour jute cloth
197	IS:3970—1966	Specification for safety detaching hooks used in mines
197(a)	IS:3971—1967	Glossary of terms on pallets
198	IS:3973—1967	Code of practice for the selection, installation and maintenance of wire ropes
199	IS:3974—1967	Specification for bifurcated rivets for general purposes
200	IS:3977—1967	Specification for bottom rollers for speed frames
201	IS:3978—1967	Code of practice for manufacture of burnt clay mangalore pattern roofing tiles.
202	IS:3979—1967	Code of practice for testing of marine diesel engines of 800 rpm and above
202(a)	IS:3980—1967	Specification for combustion tubes
203	IS:3981—1967	Specification for sigries
204	IS:3984—1967	Specification for DW-flour bags
205	IS:3989—1967	Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron spigot and socket soil, waste and ventilating pipes
206	IS:3991—1967	Specification for bowls, lotion
207	IS:3992—1967	Specification for trays, kidney
208	IS:3993—1967	Specification for trays, instrument
209	IS:3994—1967	Specification for bowls, wash
210	IS:3995—1967	Specification for mugs
211	IS:3996—1967	Specification for spittoons
212	IS:3999—1967	Specification for casein based aqueous pigments and finishes
213	IS:4001—1967	Specification for mine tubs
213(a)	IS:4003—1967	Specification for pipe wrenches
213(b)	IS:4007(Part I)—1967	Specification for terminals for electronic equipment Part I general requirements and tests
214	IS:4019—1967	Specification for firm-joint dividers
215	IS:4026—1967	Specification for aluminium ingots (EC a grade)
216	IS:4028—1965	Specification for beeswax, bleached, for cosmetic industry
217	IS:4029—1967	Guide for testing three-phase induction motors
218	IS:4038—1967	Specification for foot valves for water works purposes
219	IS:4040—1967	Specification for solid-drilled tubular and semi-tubular rivets
220	IS:4052—1967	Specification for spring calipers
221	IS:4053—1967	Specification for knitted puttees, dyed
222	IS:4058—1967	Accuracy requirements for coarse quality low speed gears.
223	IS:4065—1967	Specification for watering cans
224	IS:4056—1967	Specification for metal hooks, clips and eyes
225	IS:4059—1967	Specification for urinometer

S. O. 2650.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that twenty-two licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been granted authorizing the licensees to use the Standard Mark.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity From To		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	CM/L-1448 1-6-1967	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Bombay Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 19, Victoria Road, Low Level, Mazagaon, Bombay-10 having their office at 129 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
2	CM/L-1449 1-6-1967	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Bombay Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 19, Victoria Road Low Level, Mazagaon, Bombay-10 having their office at 129 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort Bombay-1.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates	IS:2567-1963 Specification for malathion emulsifiable concen- trates.
3	CM/L-1450 5-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Hind Rubber Works, 17 Bibi Bagan Lane, Calcutta-15.	Bicycle rubber tubes (size 28" × 1½")	IS :2415-1963 Specification for bicycle rubber tubes
4	CM/L-1451 8-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Excel Industries Ltd., Excel Estate, S. V. Road Goregaon, Bombay-62 having their office at 184-87 Swami Vivekanand Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60.	Stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrates	IS:2127-1962 Specification for stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrates.
5	CM/L-1452 8-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Excel Industries Ltd., Excel Estate, S. V. Road, Goregaon, Bombay-62 having their office at 184-87 Swami Vivekanand Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60,	Formulations based on stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrate	IS:2358-1963 Specification for formulations based on stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury ethyl chloride concentrate
6	CM/L-1453 8-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Excel Industries Ltd., Excel Estate, S. V. Road, Goregaon, Bombay-62 having their office at 184-87 Swami Vivekanand Road, Jogeshwari, Bombay-60,	Organomercurial dry-seed dressing formulations	IS:3284-1965 Specification for organomercurial dry seed dressing formulations.

7	CM/L-1454 12-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Hindustan. Watermeter Industries, Jawahar Ice Factory Compound, Chipapara, Rampura Bazar, Kota (Rajasthan) having their office at Naya Katta, Rampura Street, Kota (Rajasthan).	Water meter, 15 mm size, dry-dial, inferential type A	IS : 779E-1966 Specification for water meters (domestic type) (second revision)
8	CM/L-1455 12-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Bengal United Co. Pvt. Ltd., Broionath Lahiri Lane, P.O. Santragachi, Howrah having their registered office at 36, Strand Road, Calcutta -1.	Sluice valves for water works purposes (with non-ferrous spindles and rings) class 1 up to 100 mm size.	IS: 780E-1966 Specification for sluice valves for Water works purposes (second emergency revision).
9	CM/L-1456 14-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Basant Pran & Co, Baruipur Industrial Estate Baruipur having their office at 9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1.	Rewirable type electric fuse units, 15 amperes, 250 volts.	IS: 2086-1963 Specification for carriers and bases used in rewirable type electric fuses up to 650 volts.
10	CM/L-1457 15-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., Kasaba Bavada, Kolhapur-3.	Glacial acetic acid, pure.	IS: 695-1955 Specification for glacial acetic acid, pure, pharmaceutical and technical.
11	CM/L-1458 15-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	M/s Meher Tiles, Subhas Nagar, Caves Road, Jogeshwari (East), Bombay-60 having their office at Meher House, 15, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay-1.	Cement concrete flooring tiles.	IS: 1237-1959 Specification for cement concrete flooring tiles.
12	CM/L-1459 15-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	M/s Andhra Industrial Works, C-2, Industrial Estate, Cuddapah (A.P.).	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS: 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.
13	CM/L-1460 16-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	M/s Udyogin Metal Industries, 6 Sewree Bombay 15. Cross Road,	Lead sheet for general purposes.	IS: 405-1961 Specification for lead sheets, (revised)
14	CM/L-1461 16-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Plot No. 94, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-58.	BHC dusting powder,	IS: 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (Second revision)
15	CM/L-1462 16-6-1967	16-6-67	15-6-68	M/s Mohatta & Heckel Ltd., Khopoli, Sheelphata Distt. Kolaba, Maharashtra having their office at Mustafa Bldg., Sir P.M. Road, Fort, Bombay-1.	Steel wire ropes for haulage purposes in mines.	IS: 1856-1961 Specification for steel wire ropes for haulage purposes in mines.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16	CM/L-1463 16-6-1967	16-6-67 -	15-6-68	M/s Grandlay Electricals (India), Military Parade Road, Mirankari Colony, Delhi having their office at 3/4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.	Weatherproof Polythene insulated, taped, braided and compounded, twin flat cables with AL conductors, 250/440 volts.	IS: 3035 (Part II)-1965 Specification for thermoplastic insulated weatherproof cables Part II polythene insulated, taped, braided and compounded.
17	CM/L-1464 20-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	M/s Mohan Aluminium Pvt. Ltd., M.S. Ramiah College of Engineering, H.M.T. Road, Mithikere, Bangalore, having their office at 94 III Cross, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore-9.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steelcored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS: 393-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.
18	CM/L-1455 26-6-1967	1-7-67	30-5-68	M/s Hindustan Mineral products Co. Pvt. Ltd., 27, Manganese Depot, Sewri, Bombay-15 having their registered office at 111, Industrial Area, Sion, Bombay-22.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates	IS: 2567-1962 Specification for malathion emulsifiable concentrates.
19	CM/L-1466 26-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	M/s Chotanagpur Mineral Agency, 67/5 Ghoshala Road, Luluah, Howrah having their office at 95, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta-7.	BHC dusting powders.	IS: 561-1963 Specification for BHC dusting powders ((second revision)).
20	CM/L-1467 26-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-66	The India Cements Ltd, Sankar-nagar P.O., Tirunelveli Dist., Madras State having their registered office at "Dhum Building," 175/1, Mount Road, Madras-2.	Portland pozzolana Cement.	IS: 1489-1962 Specification for portland-pozzolana cement.
21	CM/L-1468 29-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	M/s Dev Brothers, S-145, Industrial Area, Jullundur City.	Hockey sticks.	IS: 829-1965 Specification for hockey sticks (revised).
22	CM/L-1469 30-6-1967	1-7-67	30-6-68	The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd., Plot No. 66-A, Industrial Area, Faridabad Township (Haryana) having their office at 6, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi-14.	Ink, duplicating, all weather, black for drum type machines.	IS: 1333-1958 Specification for ink, duplicating, all weather, black, for drum type machines.

S.O. 2651.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that ninetythree licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
		From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	CM/L-27 20-5-1957	1-6-67	31-5-68	Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd., EMC Gardens, 136, Jessore Road, Calcutta-28.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (revised).
2	CM/L-131 24-6-1959	1-7-67	30-6-68	E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Dare House, Madras-1.	BHC dusting powders	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (second revision).
3	CM/L-132 24-6-1959	1-7-67	30-6-68	E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Dare House, Madras-1.	DDT dusting powders	IS : 564-1961 Specification for DDT dusting powders (revised).
4	CM/L-133 15-7-1959	16-6-67	15-6-68	The Travancore Sugars & Chemicals Ltd., Tiruvalla, Central Travancore, Kerala State.	Rectified spirit, Grade I	IS : 323-1959 Specification for rectified spirit (revised).
5	CM/L-195 30-5-1960	16-6-67	15-6-68	Western India Plywoods Ltd., Baliapatam, Cannanore Distt., (Kerala State)	Plywood for general purposes	IS : 303-1960 Specification for plywood for general purposes (revised).
6	CM/L-299 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	J. B. Mangharam & Co., P. O. Residency, Gwalior.	Biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits) of the following varieties: Honey glen, glucose, giner nuts, arrowroot, petit, beurre, nice, vanilla cream, banana cream, energy food, raspberry cream, salto custard cream, snaco, royal cream, bourbon, milkweat, nourishing and cocktail sandwich.	IS : 1011-1957 Specification for biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CM/L-304 30-5-1961	16-6-67	15-6-68	Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Pandit Motilal Nehru Road, Jamuna Kinara, Agra (U.P.)	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates	IS : 565-1961 Specification for DDT water dispersible powder concentrates
8	CM/L-312 26-6-1961	1-7-67	30-6-68	Sonawala Industries Pvt. Ltd, 137 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay-2	(a) Sulphuric acid, pure and analytical reagent grades (b) Sulphuric acid, battery grade	IS : 266-1961 Specification for sulphuric acid
9	CM/L-375 12-1-1962	16-6-67	15-6-68	Balgopaldas Iron & Steel Ltd, Co. Pvt. Ltd, 5 Gopal Doctor Road, Kidderpore, Calcu- tta-23	18 litre square tins	IS : 916-1958 Specification for 18 litre square tins
10	CM/L-401 29-3-1962	1-6-67	30-11-67	Ronald Armstrong, Causeway House, Colaba Causeway Bom- bay-5	Tumbler switches, single pole, one way and two way type with moulded or porcelain base, capacity 5 amps AC	IS : 1087-1957 Specification for single pole 5-ampere tumbler switches for AC/DC.
11	CM/L-417 24-5-1962	16-6-67	15-6-68	Indian Cable Industries, Bombay- Poona Road, Pimpri, Poona-18	(i) PVC insulated and unshea- thed single core cables with copper or aluminium con- ductors ; 250/440 Volts and 650/1100 Volts grade; and (ii) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed single core cables with aluminium conductors 250/440 volts grade	(i) IS : 694 (Part I)—1964 Speci- fication for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 V) with copper conductors (revised) (ii) IS : 694 (Part II)—1964 Specifi- cation for PVC insulated cables (for voltages upto 1100 Volts) with aluminium conductors (revised)
12	CM/L-419 30-5-1962	16-6-67	15-6-68	Bata Shoe Co. Pvt. Ltd., Batanagar (24 Parganas), W. Bengal having their Head Office at 30 Theatre Road, Calcu- tta-16	Shoe polish black, white and brown	IS : 1746-1960 Specification for shoe polish
13	CM/L-424 30-6-1962	1-7-67	30-6-68	Anam Electrical Mfg. Co, Ka- diam, East Godavari Distt, Andhra Pradesh	Aluminium conductor steel rein- forced and all aluminium con- ductors	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded alu- minium and steel-cored alu- minium conductors for over- head power transmission pur- poses (revised)

14 CM/L-426
30-6-1962

1-7-67

30-6-68

Asian Cables Corpn Ltd, Kotakwadi, Pokhran Road, Mejiwad, Thana (Maharashtra) having their Registered Office at 254/D2, Dr. Annie Beasant Road, Worli, Bombay-18.

Type Voltage Grade Conductor
(a) VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring

(i) TRS (tough 250/440 Copper rubber and or aluminium sheathed) 650/1100V

(ii) Flame 250/440 V Do. retarding

(iii) Braided & 250/440 Do. compounded and 650/1100V

(iv) Weatherproof Do. Do.

(v) TRS, 250/440V Copper with earth continuity conductor only

(vi) Flame 650/1 100 V Alu- retarding minium only

(b) VIR Flexible Cables

(vii) Tough 650/ }
rubber 1100V }
sheathed } Copper
(viii) Single core welding cables } only

(c) VIR Flexible Cords

(ix) Twisted }
twin and braided } 250/440V Copper
(x) Workshop type } only
(xi) Tough rubber sheathed }

(i) IS 434 (Part I)—1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (revised)

(ii) IS 434 (Part II)—1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (revised)

17	CM/L-525 28-3-1963	16-4-67	15-4-68	Weights and Measures Syndicate, 76/2, Ichapur Road, Howrah	(i) Singlephase AC capacitor start electric motors from 1/6 to 1 HP with class 'A' insulation (ii) Small three phase induction motors of $\frac{1}{4}$ HP with class 'A' insulation	(i) IS : 996-1964 Specification for singlephase small AC and universal electric motors (<i>revised</i>) (ii) IS : 325-1961 Specification for threephase induction motors (<i>second revision</i>)
18	CM/L-530 29-4-1963	1-6-67	31-5-68	J. B. Norton & Sons Ltd, 50 Debendra Chandra Dey Road, Calcutta-15 having their Registered Office at Stephen House, 4 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1	Flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type), high level only	IS : 774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (<i>second revision</i>)
19	CM/L-535 30-4-1963	1-6-67	31-5-68	Power Cables Pvt Ltd, Vithalwadi, Kalyan (Maharashtra)	PVC insulated cables, 250/440 and 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium conductors	(i) IS : 694 (Part I)—1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages upto 1100 volts) with copper conductors (<i>revised</i>) (ii) IS : 694 (Part II)—1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables for voltages upto 1100 volts with aluminium conductors (<i>revised</i>)
20	CM/L-538 13-5-1963	16-6-67	15-6-68	The Aluminium Industries Ltd, No. 1 Ceramic Factory Road, Kundara, Kerala State	Polythene insulated and PVC sheathed aluminium cables	IS : 1596-1962 Specification for polythene insulated and PVC sheathed cables
21	CM/L-539 13-5-1963	16-6-67	15-6-70	Tata Fison Industries Ltd, 20 Howrah Road, Salkia, Calcutta having their Office at Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1	Copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates	IS : 1507-1966 Specification for copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>revised</i>)
22	CM/L-540 13-5-1963	16-5-67	15-6-68	Prem Industrial Corp., B-10/11, Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras-32	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	CM/L-544 28-5-1963	16-6-67	15-6-68	Mahendra Electricals Ltd. Kamla Mission Road, Nadiad (Gujarat State)	<p><i>Type</i></p> <p>(a) <i>VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring</i></p> <p>(i) TRS 250/440V (tough rubber sheathed)</p> <p>(ii) Braided and 250/440 Copper or compounded 650/1100V Aluminium</p> <p>(iii) Weather 250/440 and 650/1100 V proof</p> <p>(b) <i>VIR Flexible Cords</i></p> <p>(iv) Tough 250/440 Copper rubber sheathed welding cables Volts only</p> <p>(c) <i>VIR Flexible Cords</i></p> <p>(v) Twisted 250/440V Copper and circular artificial silk or glass cotton braided only</p>	<p>(i) IS : 434 (Part I) 1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (revised)</p> <p>(ii) IS : 434 (Part II-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (revised)</p>
24	CM/L-557 2-7-1963	1-7-67	30-6-68	Power Cables Pvt. Ltd. Vithalwadi (Near Vithalwadi Railway Station), Post Box No.4, Kalyan	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (revised)
25	CM/L-627 18-2-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	Tar & Bitumen Products Pvt. Ltd, 63/1, Belgachia Road, Calcutta-37 having their Registered Office at 3-D Garstin Place, Calcutta-1	Hot applied sealing compounds for joints in concrete	IS : 1834-1961 Specification for hot applied sealing compounds for joints in concrete.

26	CM/L-653 28-4-1964	1-6-67	3-5-68	Anand Water Meter Mfg. Co. Palhoruthy Industrial Area, Cochin-5 having their Office at Post Box No. 77, Mahatma Gandhi, Road, Ernakulam-1.	Water meters (domestic type)	IS : 779-1965 Specification for water meters domestic type (second revision).
27	CM/L-660 29-4-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	Spartan Electricals Bombay Dyeing Mills Compound, 'J' Shed, Old Prabhadevi Road, Bombay-28	Three-phase induction motors upto 10 HP only	IS : 325-1961 Specification for three phase induction motors (second revision).
28	CM/L-662 1-5-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	Universal Cables Ltd. Village Ghurdang, Tehsil Raghuraja- nagar, Distt. Satna, Satna (M.P.)	Paper insulated leadsheathed cables (with aluminium conductors) for electricity supply upto 11 kV.	IS : 692-1965 Specification for paper insulated lead-sheathed cables for electricity supply (revised).
29	CM/L-663 1-5-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	Industrial Cables (India) Ltd. Industrial Area, Rajpura, Punjab	Paper insulated leadsheathed cables (with aluminium con- ductors) for electricity supply of 1.1 kV and 11 kV.	IS : 692-1965 Specification for paper insulated leadsheathed cables for electricity supply (revised).
30	CM/L-665 7-5-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd. Kurla, Bombay-70	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS : 226-1962 Specification structural steel (standard quality) (third revision).
31	CM/L-666 7-5-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd. Kurla, Bombay-70	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS : 977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary qua- lity).
32	CM/L-667 7-5-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	Guest, Keen Williams Ltd, 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS : 226-1962 Specification for st- ructural steel (standard quality (third revision).
33	CM/L-668 7-5-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
34	CM/L-669 7-5-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	National Iron & Steel Co Ltd., 51 Stephen House, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality) of the following sections only :	IS: 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision).
						(1) M.S. rounds up to 16 mm dia and over 28 mm dia.
						(2) M.S. squares up to 14 mm sq. and over 28 mm sq.
						(3) M.S. angles, flats etc., where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq. mm.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	CM/L-670 7-5-1964	16-6-67	13-6-68	National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 51 Stephen House, Calcutta	Structural steel (ordinary quality) of the following sections only (1) M.S. rounds up to 16 mm dia and over 28 mm dia. (2) M.S. squares up to 14 sq mm and over 28 mm sq (3) M.S. Angles, flats etc where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq mm	IS 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
36	CM/L-673 15-5-1964	15-5-67	15-5-68	Eute Electrical Industries, Chand- rawal Road, Subzimandi, Delhi having their Office at 380/381 Gali Mata Wali, Telhara, Delhi-6	Electric irons non-thermostatic type of voltages not exceeding 250 volts (450 and 600 watts only)	IS 366—1955 Specification for electric irons (revised)
37	CM/L-677 25-5-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Pesticides India, Udaasagar Road, Udaipur	DDT dusting powders	IS 564—1961 Specification for DDT dusting powders (revised)
38	CM/L-678 29-5-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Ankar Industries, Jessore Road, P.O. Madhyamgram, 24 Parganas	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS 1310—1958 Specification endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
39	CM/L-681 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Indian steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Oriental Building, Armenian Street, G.T. Madras.	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality (Third revision).
40	CM/L-682 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Indian Steel Rolling Mills Ltd Oriental Building, Armenian Street, G.T. Madras.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
41	CM/L-683 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Indore Steel & Iron Mills, Indore City	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality (Third revision).
42	CM/L-684 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Indore Steel & Iron Mills, Indore City	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
43	CM/L-685 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd, Niccó House, 1 & 2 Hare Street Calcutta	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (Third revision).
44	CM/L-686 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd, Niccó House, 1 & 2 Hare Street, Calcutta	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)

45	CM/L-688 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Shree Maharaja Steel Mills (P) Ltd. Kapurthala.	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS: 226—1962 specification for structural steel (Standard quality) (third revision).																								
46	CM/L-689 17-6-1964	1-7-67	30-6-68	Shree Maharaja Steel Mills (P) Ltd., Kapurthala	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).																								
47	CM/L-823 2-11-1964	16-6-67	15-6-68	National Industrial Corpn. 99/100, Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS: 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision).																								
48	CM/L-830 2-11-1964	16-7-67	15-6-68	National Industrial Corpn. 99/100, Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).																								
49	CM/L-977 30-11-1964	16-6-67	15-12-67	Industrial Research Corpn. 2/70 East Mada Street, Thiruvanniyur, Madras-41.	Ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 percent iron content)	IS: 220—1959 Specification for ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink.																								
50	CM/L-1036 19-3-1965	1-7-67	30-6-68	Anand Insecticides, 4/5 Elaiya Mudali Street, Korukupet, Madras-21 having their Office at First Street, C.I.T. Colony, Madras-4.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS: 1310—1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.																								
51	CM/L-1063 29-4-1965	16-5-67	15-5-68	The Omega Insulated Cable Co. (I) Ltd. Plot No. 16 & 17 Industrial Estate Ambattur, Madras-82 having their Office at 122/2 Mount Road, Madras-6.	<table><tr><th>Type</th><th>Voltage</th><th>Grade</th><th>Conductor</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring</td></tr><tr><td>(i) Braided and compounded</td><td>250/440 V</td><td></td><td>Copper or aluminium</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Braided and compounded</td><td>650/1100 V</td><td></td><td>Aluminium only</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Weather-proof</td><td>250/440 and 650/1100 V</td><td></td><td>Aluminium only</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Tough rubber sheathed</td><td>250/440 and 650/1100 V</td><td></td><td>Aluminium only</td></tr></table>	Type	Voltage	Grade	Conductor	VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring				(i) Braided and compounded	250/440 V		Copper or aluminium	(ii) Braided and compounded	650/1100 V		Aluminium only	(iii) Weather-proof	250/440 and 650/1100 V		Aluminium only	(iv) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 and 650/1100 V		Aluminium only	(i) IS: 434 (Part I)—1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (revised). (ii) IS: 434 (Part II)—1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (revised).
Type	Voltage	Grade	Conductor																											
VIR Cables for Fixed Wiring																														
(i) Braided and compounded	250/440 V		Copper or aluminium																											
(ii) Braided and compounded	650/1100 V		Aluminium only																											
(iii) Weather-proof	250/440 and 650/1100 V		Aluminium only																											
(iv) Tough rubber sheathed	250/440 and 650/1100 V		Aluminium only																											
52	CM/L-1066 14-5-1965	1-6-67	31-5-68	Hanuman Engg. Works, Industrial Area, Aishbagh, Lucknow.	Structural steel (standard quality) for the following sections only. (1) M.S. rounds upto 16 mm and over 28 mm dia. (2) M.S. squares upto 14 mm and over 28 mm sq. (3) M.S. angles, flats etc. where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq. mm	IS: 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision).																								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
53	CM/L-1057 14-5-1965	1-5-57	31-5-63	Hannan Baggs Works, Industrial Area, Aishbagh, Lucknow.	Structural steel (ordinary quality) for the following sections only: (1) M.S. rounds up to 16 mm and over 28 mm dia (2) M.S. squares up to 14 mm and over 28 mm sq. (3) M.S. angles, flats etc. where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq. mm	IS: 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
54	CM/L-1069 26-5-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Bharat Iron & Steel Industries, Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS: 262—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (<i>third revision</i>)
55	CM/L-1070 26-5-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Bharat Iron & Steel Industries, Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
	CM/L-1071 26-5-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Sirdar Iron & Steel Mills, Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-83	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS: 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (<i>third revision</i>)
57	CM/L-1072 26-5-1965	16-6-57	15-6-68	Sirdar Iron & Steel Mills, Agra Road, Vikhroli, Bombay-83	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS: 1977—1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
58	CM/L-1079 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16	Rivet bars for structural purposes	IS: 1148—1964 Specification for rivet bars for structural purposes (<i>revised</i>)
59	CM/L-1080 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd, 41 Chowringhee Road Calcutta-16	High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes	IS: 1149—1964 Specification for high tensile rivet bars for structural purposes (<i>revised</i>)
60	CM/L-1084 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Partap Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Chhehartar (Pb)	Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement	IS: 432-1960 Specification for mild steel and medium tensile bars and hard drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement (<i>revised</i>)
61	C/ML-1085 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Partap Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Chhehartar (Pb)	Structural steel (fusion welding quality)	IS: 2062-1962 specification for structural steel (fusion welding quality)
62	CM/L-1086] 62. 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd, 51 Stephen House, 4 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1	Structural steel (fusion welding quality) of the following sections only:	

					(1) M. S. rounds up to 16 mm dia and over 28 mm dia	IS:2062-1962 Specification for structural steel (fusion welding quality)
					(2) M. S. squares up to 14 mm sq. and over 28 mm sq.	
					(3) M. S. angles, flats etc, where the cross-sectional area of the sample does not exceed 200 sq. mm	
63.	CM/L-1087 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	The National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 51 Stephen House, 4 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1	Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement	IS:432-1960 Specification for mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement(revised)
64.	CM/L-1088 1-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	The National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 51 Stephen House, 4 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta-1	Structural steel (high tensile)	IS:961-1962 Specification for structural steel (high tensile) (revised)
65.	CM/L-1090 3-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	West India Steel Co. Ltd., Cheru- vannur, Feroke, Kerala	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS:226-1962 Specification for Structural steel (Standard quality) (third revision)
66.	CM/L-1091 3-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	West India Steel Co. Ltd., Cheru- vannur, Feroke, Kerala	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS:1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
67.	CM/L-1092 3-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	The National Foundry & Rolling Mills Ltd., Nayabazar, Cut- tack-4	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS:226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision)
68.	CM/L-1093 3-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	The National Foundry & Rolling Mills Ltd., Nayabazar, Cuttack-4	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS:1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
69.	CM/L-1094 8-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Senthannipuram, Golden Rock, Tiruchirapalli (Madras State)	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS:226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision)
70.	CM/L-1095 8-6-1965	16-6-67	15-6-68	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Senthannipuram, Golden Rock, Tiruchirapalli (Madras State)	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS:1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality)
71.	CM/L-1096 14-6-1965	1-7-67	30-6-68	Henley Cables India Ltd., Hada- psar Industrial Estate, Sholapur Road, Poona-1 having their Re- gistered Office at Henley House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts (with aluminium and copper conduc- tors)	IS:1554 (Part 1)-1964 Specifi- cation for PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts (revised)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
72.	CM/L-1097 15-6-1965	1-7-67	30-6-68	National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Nicco House, 1, & 2 Hare Street, Calcutta.	Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement.	IS:432-1960 Specification for mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement (revised)
73.	CM/L-1100 16-6-1965	1-7-67	30-6-68	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd, Golmuri, Tatanagar having their Registered Office at 9, Hare Street, Calcutta-1.	Polythene insulated and PVC sheathed cables with aluminium/copper conductors.	IS:1596-1962 Specification for polythene insulated and PVC sheathed cables.
74.	CM/L-1101 17-6-65	1-7-67	30-6-68	Jindal (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi Road, Hissar.	Mild steel tubes	IS:1239-1966 Specification for mild steel tubes and tubulars (revised)
75.	CM/L-1103 18-6-1965	1-7-67	30-6-68	Yawalkar Insecticides and Chemicals, Factory Shed No. 20, Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur-4 having their Office at Khare Town, Dharampeth, Nagpur.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS:1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
76.	CM/L-1156 20-10-1965	15-5-67	15-5-68	Traco Cable Co. Ltd., Irimpanam, Thiruvankulam Village, Kanayannur Tahuk, Ernakulam Distt. (Kerala State).	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts with aluminium conductors only.	IS:1554 (Part I)-1964 Specification for PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts (revised)
77.	CM/L-1173 7-12-1965	16-6-67	15-12-67	The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd, 543 Basantlal Saha Road, P. O. New Alipore, Calcutta-53 having their Office at N-75, Bombay Life Bldg., Connaught Circus, New Delhi-1.	Carbon papers for typewriters, type 1 and type 3.	IS:1551-1959 Specification for carbon papers for typewriters.
78.	CM/L-1185 17-12-1965	1-7-67	31-12-67	Grandlay Electricals (India) 456/426, Military Parade Road, Radio Colony, Delhi-9 having their Office at 3/4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.	Single core (Unsheathed) PVC insulated cables with aluminium conductors, 250/440, volts and 650/1100 volts grades	IS:694(Part II)-1964 Specification for PVC insulated cables (for voltages up to 1100 volts) with aluminium conductors (revised)

79. CM/L-1243 15-4-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Bharat Pulverising Mills P. Ltd., Andheri-Kurla Road, Chakala, Andheri, Bombay-58 having their Office at Hexamer House, 28, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.	Methyle parathion emulsifiable concentrates.	IS:2865-1967 Specification for methyle parathion emulsifi- able concentrates.
80. CM/L-1261 20-5-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	Indian Oxygen Ltd., Electrode Factory, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras, having their Registered Office at 48/1, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-27.	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel, normal penetration type	IS : 814-1963 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel (revised).
81. CM/L-1269 30-5-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	Naveen Industries, 1651-52 Lal Kuan, Delhi and 2272, Gali Mir Madari, Farash Khana, Delhi having their Office at 2272, Gali Mir Madari, Farash Khana, Delhi.	Plastic water-closet seat and co- vers phenolic.	IS : 2548-1963 Specification for plastic water-closet seat and covers
82. CM/L-1270 31-5-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Bombay Conductors & Electricals Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 175/4, Village Ghodasar, Near Jasodanagar, Ahmedabad.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded alumi- nium and steel-cored alumi- nium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (revised).
83. CM/L-1272 31-5-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.	Dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1054-1962 Specification for dieldrin emulsifiable concen- trates.
84. CM/L-1273 31-5-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concen- trates.
85. CM/L-1274 31-5-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Sur Iron & Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd., 378, G.T. Road, Belur, Howrah.	Welding transformers of 250 and 350 amperes continuous maximum hand welding current, single operator type.	IS : 1851 (Part I)-1961 Specifica- tion for arc welding trans- formers single operator type.
86. CM/L-1275 31-5-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Mysore Insecticides Co.(Andhra), Tadepalli (Guntur Distt.) ha- ving their Office at 18/257, Pachava Papaiah Street, Gandhinagar, Vijayawada-3 (A.P.)	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87.	CM/L-1279 10-6-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Prakash Pulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Alwar (Rajasthan).	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
88.	CM/L-1280 1-6-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Prakash Pulverising Co., Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan).	DDT dusting powders	IS : 564-1961 Specification for DDT dusting powders (revised).
89.	CM/L-1281 15-6-1966	16-6-67	15-6-68	Amrit Sports Industries, Basti Road, Jullundur City.	Badminton racket frames, super grade.	IS : 831-1957 Specification for badminton rackets.
90.	CM/L-1282 23-6-1966	1-7-67	30-6-68	Atul Glass Industries Pvt. Ltd., 14/1, Delhi-Mathura Road, Faridabad having their Office at 69, Deshbandhu Gupta Road, New Delhi-1.	Laminated safety glass	IS : 2553-1964 Specification for safety glass (revised).
91.	CM/L-1283 23-6-1966	1-7-67	30-6-68	The Omega Insulated Cable Co. (India) Ltd., Plot 16 and 17, Industrial Estate, Ambattur, Madras-58 having their Office at 122/2, Mount Road, Madras-6.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes.	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (revised).
92.	CM/L-1284 27-6-1966	1-7-67	30-6-68	The National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Sharnagar, 24-Parganas, West Bengal having their Registered Office at Nicco House, Hare Street, Calcutta-1.	Steel wire ropes for general engineering purposes.	IS : 2266-1963 Specification for steel wire ropes for [general engineering purposes.
93.	CM/L-1287 28-6-1966	1-7-67	30-6-68	S. R. Sharma & Sons, 140, Rai Bahadur R. N. Guha Road, Dum Dum, Calcutta-28 having their Office at 85, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Sand-cast brass screw-down bib taps $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " sizes ; and stop taps $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" sizes.	IS : 781-1959 Specification for sand-cast brass screw-down bib taps and stop taps for water services.

[No. MD/33 : 16/A.]

New Delhi, the 26th July 1967


S.O. 2652.—From licence No. CM/L-652, dated 28 April 1964, held by M/s. Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd., Plot No. 66A, Industrial Area, Faridabad Township (Punjab), having their office at N-75, Bombay life Bldg., Connaught Circus, New Delhi, the details of which were published under S.O. 1800 Gazette of India, Part II, Sub-Section 3(ii) dated 18 June 1966, ink, duplicating, all weather, black for drum type machines (IS: 1333-1958) has been excluded with effect from 1 July 1967.

[No. MD/55:652.]

S.O. 2653.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standard Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulation framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1 July 1967 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I		Hockey sticks	IS: 829-1965 Specification for hockey sticks (revised)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. MD/17:2.]

New Delhi, the 27th July 1967

S.O. 2654.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1-15 July 1967 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 733-1967 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, bars, rods and sections (for general engineering purposes) (first revision)	IS: 733-1956 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, bars, rods and sections for general engineering purposes.	This standard covers requirements of bars, rods and sections made from three grades of wrought aluminium and from eleven wrought aluminium alloys in various conditions (Price Rs. 8.50).
2	IS: 1003 (Part I)-1966 Specification for timber panelled and glazed shutters Part I door shutters (first revision)	IS: 1003-1957 Specification for timber panelled and glazed doors and windows.	This standard lays down the requirements regarding material sizes, construction, workmanship, finish, inspection and testing of timber door shutters with timber, plywood, particle board, hard board and asbestos cement panels used in domestic buildings, offices, schools hospitals, etc (price Rs 6.00).
3	IS: 1745—1966 Specification for petroleum hydrocarbon solvents (first revision)	IS: 1745—1961 Specification for petroleum hydrocarbon solvents.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the method of test for petroleum hydrocarbon solvents generally used in solvent extraction of oils, rubber and paint industries, in the formulation of insecticides, for drycleaning and for textile printing purposes (Price Rs. 2.00).
4	IS: 1885 (Part III/Sec 2)—1966 Electrotechnical vocabulary Part III acoustics Section 2 acoustical and electroacoustical system	..	This standards covers items relating to acoustical and electro-acoustical systems, such as transmission systems, microphones and loudspeakers (Price Rs. 8.00).
5	IS: 1885 (Part III/Sec 4)—1966 Electrotechnical Vocabulary Part III acoustics Section 4 sonics, ultrasonics and underwater acoustics	..	This standard covers term relating to sonics, ultrasonics and underwater acoustics (Price Rs. 4.00)
6	IS: 1885 (Part XI)—1966 Electrotechnical vocabulary Part XI electrical measurements	..	This standard covers definitions of terms applicable to electrical measurements. These terms are broadly classified as follows : (a) Basic principles in measuring techniques;

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(b) General terms :

(c) Electrical (electromechanical) measuring instruments ;

(d) Electrical compensators measuring bridges and measuring devices ;

(e) Electrically measuring instruments ;

(f) Accessories ; and

(g) Constructional elements.
(Price Rs. 10.50).

- 7 IS: 1885 (Part XIII/Sec 2)-1967 Electrotechnical vocabulary Part XIII telecommunication transmission lines and waveguides Section 2 microwave transmission lines and waveguides.

This standard covers terms relating to microwave transmission lines and waveguides (Price Rs. 6.00).

- 8 IS: 2191 (Part I)-1966 Specification for wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) Part I plywood face panels (*first revision*).

IS: 2191-1962: Specification for wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type).

This standard lays down requirements regarding material, grade, type, sizes construction, finish and tests of cellular and hollow core wooden flush door shutters with plywood face panels only (Price Rs. 5.50).

- 9 IS: 2191 (Part II)-1966 Specification for wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type) Part II particle board face panels (*first revision*).

IS: 2191-1962 Specification for wooden flush door shutters (cellular and hollow core type).

This standard lays down the requirements regarding material, grade, types, sizes construction, finish and test of cellular and hollow core wooden flush door shutters with particle board face panels of veneered and unveneered types of particle board (Price Rs. 2.50).

- 10 IS: 2548 E-1966 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers (*revised*).

IS: 2548-1963 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers.

This standard covers the requirements regarding material, manufacture, dimensions, finish and testing of plastic seats and covers for use with water-closets - (Price Rs. 2.00).

- 11 IS: 2683-1966 Guide for installation of pressure impregnation plants for timber (*first revision*).

IS: 2683-1964 Guide for installation of pressure impregnation plants for timber.

This standard specifies the essential requirements for installation of the following timber treatment plants and their accessories :

(a) Pressure treatment plants with:

- (1) oil type of preservatives,
- (2) water soluble types of preservatives, and

(b) Open tank plant for the treatment of timber by the hot and cold process.

(Price Rs. 2.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																
12	IS: 3223-1967 Graphical symbols for process measurement and control functions.	..	This standard describes a system of symbols for representing measurement and control functions for use in process flow sheets. The system is intended primarily for use as the main means of communications between all the process and engineering interests involved in the early stages of a project. It may be suitable for use in engineering and industrial reports, and in plant arrangement and layout drawings (Price Rs. 6.50).																
13	IS: 3333 (Part II)-1967 Dimensions for petroleum industry pipe threads Part II casing round threads.	..	This standard covers the basic profile, dimensions and tolerances of casing round threads (Price Rs. 2.50).																
14	IS: 3333 (Part III)-1967 Dimensions for petroleum industry pipe threads Part III tubing round threads.	..	This standard covers basic profile, dimensions and tolerances of tubing, round threads used in petroleum industry (Price Rs. 3.50).																
15	IS: 3629-1966 Specification for structural timber in building.	..	This standard covers the various requirements of structural timber for use in building. It also includes classification and grouping of different species of timber. The factors affecting strength, influence of defects and allowance for such defects in timber have also been covered in detail (Price Rs. 7.00).																
16	IS: 3807-1966 Specification for forceps, dressing, aural and nasal.	..	This standard specifies the requirements for aural and nasal dressing forceps of the following types: <table><tr><th>Aural</th><th>Nasal</th></tr><tr><td>(a) Tilley's</td><td>(a) Tilley's</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Hunter</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Todd's</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(c) Wilde's</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(d) Politzer's</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(e) Hartmann's</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Price Rs. 4.00).</td><td></td></tr></table>	Aural	Nasal	(a) Tilley's	(a) Tilley's	(b) Hunter		Todd's		(c) Wilde's		(d) Politzer's		(e) Hartmann's		(Price Rs. 4.00).	
Aural	Nasal																		
(a) Tilley's	(a) Tilley's																		
(b) Hunter																			
Todd's																			
(c) Wilde's																			
(d) Politzer's																			
(e) Hartmann's																			
(Price Rs. 4.00).																			
17	IS: 3887-1966 General requirements for cutting type dental instruments.	..	This standard specifies the requirements common to cutting type instruments (chisels, excavators, hatchets, probes, hoes and scalers), used in dental surgery (Price Rs. 1.50).																
18	IS: 3947-1966 Code of practice for testing, installation and maintenance of marine portable fire appliances.	..	This standard lays down the normal requirements, installation, maintenance and testing of portable fire fighting appliances used on board ships (Price Rs. 6.50).																

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19	IS: 3953-1966 Specification for high temperature combustion boats.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for high temperature combustion boats used in the estimation of carbon and sulphur in steel (Price Rs. 2.00).
20	IS: 3955-1967 Code of practice for design and construction of well foundations.	..	This standard covers the design and construction of well foundations (caissons) which generally form part of the permanent foundations and are wholly or partly sunk to their final position by various methods. The standard covers open wells in detail because of its wide-spread use in India (Price Rs. 4.50).
21	IS: 3976-1967 Specification for safety rubber-canvas boots for miners.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for safety rubber-canvas boots, ankle high, reinforced with steel toe-cap, moulded rubber sole and heel for miners (Price Rs. 6.50).
22	IS: 3985-1966 Specification for leather for rugby ball.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for full chrome leather for rugby ball. (Price Rs. 5.00).
23	IS: 3986-1966 Specification for sodium lauryl sulphate for cosmetic industry.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sodium lauryl sulphate for cosmetic industry (Price Rs. 5.50).
24	IS: 3987-1966 Specification for sorbitol solution (70 per cent)	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sorbitol solution (70 per cent) (Price Rs. 6.00).
25	IS: 3997-1967 Specification for jars, ointment.	..	This standard covers the requirements of stainless steel, enamelled iron, glass and porcelain ointment jars (Price Rs. 5.00).
26	IS: 3998-1967 Specification for cups, medicine.	..	This standard covers the requirements of stainless steel, enamelled iron, glass and porcelain medicine cups (Price Rs. 5.00).
27	IS: 4005-1967 Specification for tungsten carbide for mining tools.	..	This specification covers the four grades of tungsten carbide for use with mining tools, such as drilling bits and coal cutter picks (Price Rs. 2.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28	IS: 4017-1967 Specification for carpenters' squares.	..	This standard lays down the requirements for carpenters' squares (Price Rs. 2.50).
29	IS: 4018-1967 Specification for broiler feeds.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for broiler feeds (Price Rs. 4.00).
30	IS: 4022-1967 Specification for cemented carbide indexable throwaway inserts	..	This standard specifies the dimensions and permissible deviations for cemented carbide indexable throwaway inserts for cutting metals. (Price Rs. 5.00).
31	IS: 4025-1967 Gauging practices for ball and roller bearings.	..	This standard covers the general rules for inspection measuring loads and pressure, and the inspection methods on the dimensional and the running accuracy of ball and roller bearings (Price Rs. 3.50).
32	IS: 4027-1967 Methods of chemical analysis of bronzes.	..	This standard prescribes methods for determination of copper, lead, tin, manganese, phosphorus, nickel, iron, silicon, aluminium, zinc and antimony in the ranges as specified in the relevant Indian Standards on bronzes (Price Rs. 8.00).
33	IS: 4030-1967 Specification for cold rolled carbon steel strip for general engineering purposes.	..	This standard covers the requirements for cold rolled carbon steel strip upto 5 mm thickness and of width below 600 mm intended for general use. (Price Rs. 3.50).
34	IS: 4057-1967 Specification for carpenters' metal bodied bench planes.	..	This standard specifies requirements for four types of carpenters' metal bodied bench planes (Price Rs. 5.00).
35	IS: 4059-1967 Accuracy requirements for medium quality medium speed gears.	..	This standard covers the manufacturing tolerances of machine cut medium quality cylindrical gears of grades 7, 8 and 9 having involute profiles and modified involute profiles of straight and inclined teeth and pitch velocity above 1 m/s and up to 8 m/s. (Price Rs. 2.50).
36	IS: 4060-1967 Specification for flashers for direction indicators for automobiles.	..	This standard specifies requirements and methods of tests for flashers with a load of two lamps for direction indicators of automobiles having a 6—, 12— or 24— volts direct current system (Price Rs. 3.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
37	IS: 4061-1967 Specification for headlight switches for automobiles.	..	This standard covers the basic mechanical and electrical requirements and methods of test for 6, 12 and 24 volt headlight switches both pull-out type and the rotary type, for use in automobiles (Price Rs. 4.00).
38	IS: 4062-1967 Specification for foot-operated head-light dip switches for automobiles	..	This standard covers the basic mechanical and Electrical requirements and methods of test for 6-, 12-, and 24-Volt foot-operated head-light dip switches for automobiles to changeover the circuit of head-light by foot action (Price Rs. 3.50).
39	IS: 4063-1967 Specification for fuse box for automobiles.	..	This standard covers the requirements and methods of tests for fuse box for use in automobile wiring and equipment (Price Rs. 2.50).
40	IS : 4067-1967 Specification for tube, swab (West type), for throat.	..	This specification lays down the requirements for West type of swab tube for throat, used in pathological work (Price Rs. 2.00).
41	IS: 4068-1967 Specification for ureometer, Doremus type.	..	This standard the covers requirements and methods of test for ureometer, Doremus type used in pathological work (Price Rs. 2.50).
42	IS: 4083-1967 Specification for spring dividers.	..	This standard covers the requirements for spring dividers of sizes 75, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300mm (Price, Rs. 2.50).
43	IS: 4084-1967 Specification for eyelets and washers.	..	This standard covers the material, manufacturing and dimensional requirements of the two main classes of eyelets along with their associated washers for use in tentage, tarpaulins, canopies, kitbags, miscellaneous textiles and leather, rubber and plastics goods (Price Rs. 4.00).
44	IS: 4086-1967 Methods of test for distributors.	..	This standard covers methods of tests for distributors for automobiles using petrol as the prime mover with an electrical system having 6 or 12 volts dc supply (Price Rs. 3.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
45	IS: 4092-1967 Specification for basket type centrifuges.	..	This standard covers basket type centrifuges having vertical, horizontal or inclined shafts for use in laundries, chemical works, textile, food and other industries for extraction of liquids from solids (Price Rs. 5.50).
46	IS: 4095-1967 Specification for carpenters' pincers.	.	This standard specifies the requirements for carpenters' pincers (Price Rs. 2.00).
47	IS: 4098-1967 Specification for lime-pozzolana mixtur .	..	This standard covers the requirements of lime-pozzolana mixture for use in construction works (Price Rs. 5.00).
48	IS: 4108-1967 Specification for press buttons	..	This standard covers the requirements of press buttons used in dresses (Price Rs. 2.00).
49	IS: 4109-1967 Specification for kadahies.	..	This standard covers the requirements for the materials, shapes, dimensions and performance of KADAHIES used for domestic purpose (Price Rs. 2.00).

Copies of these Indian Standards are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi--1 and also at its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay--7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta--13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathya-murthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras--2 and (iv) 117/418-B Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13:2.]

SADGOPAL,
Deputy Director General,